

The American Perfumer

and Essential Oil Review

AUG. 1912

Perfumer Publishing Co.,
80 Maiden Lane, New York.



Designed, Embossed
and Lithographed by

The
Buedingen
Box & Label
Co.

OFFICES
BROWN & STATE STS.,
ROCHESTER, N.Y.
and
200 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

SEE PAGE X

USED BY THE LARGEST CONSUMER
MUST BE A REASON FOR IT

BERTRAND'S CONCRETES AND ESSENTIAL OILS
FRANZ FRITZSCHE & CO.'S SYNTHETICS
PETCHEFF'S OTTO OF ROSE
PURITAN BRAND ESSENTIAL OILS

SELLING AGENTS
ROCKHILL & VIETOR
114 John Street, New York, 17 North Franklin St.,
Chicago.

CONSOLIDATED FRUIT JAR COMPANY

FACTORIES: NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. NEW YORK OFFICE 290 BROADWAY

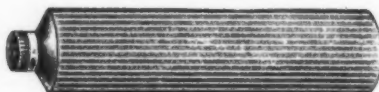
Manufacturers of SHEET AND CAST METAL SPECIALTIES

Screw Caps and Cologne Sprinklers for bottles. Talcum and Tooth Powder Tops, Aluminum Collapsible Drinking Cups, Collapsible Tubes, Etc.



OIL COPPER

Sole Mfrs. of Drummond Pat. Closed Tube.



NEW CORRUGATED TUBE
Pat. Oct. 4, 1910.



TALC
ALL GRADES
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC
INQUIRIES SOLICITED

**LIGHT
CHALK**
Precipitated

Particularly adapted to tooth powder and toilet preparations. Interesting prices.

W. B. DANIELS, 252 Front St., New York.

THE "CHUIT-NAEF" VIOLETS

ALEFOL
(Alpha-Ionone)

BETAFOL
(Beta-Ionone)

ATONONE

VIOZONE

IRALIA

VIOLETTONE

THESE six violet products, each of a distinctive character, provide the perfumer with a harmonic odor scale. With these he may compose aromatic "chords," just as the musician uses the musical scale. The nose and the ear are wonderfully alike in their responsiveness to fine shades of expression; and to give full play to his originality and skill every perfumer **MUST** have recourse to the modernly developed instruments of his art.

Write us for a set of samples, prices, etc.

M. NAEF & CO., Geneva, Switzerland

SUCCESSORS TO CHUIT, NAEF & CO.

UNGERER & CO., Sole Agents
22 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

514 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA.

273 Pearl Street, New York
244 California Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

NATURAL ESSENTIAL OIL OF ALMONDS

We have manufactured this for more than three quarters of a century. We market it in 1 lb. amber bottles, sealed with blue signature band and labelled:

*Allen's Essential Oil of Bitter Almond
Deprived of Hydrocyanic Acid*

It is what it is labelled
without
RESERVATION or EQUIVOCATION

Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd. London, England

Established 1833

Allen's Products Are Everywhere Recognized as of Exceptional Excellence.
Stock held by UNGERER & CO., 273 Pearl St., New York.

208 N. Fifth Ave., Chicago.

514 Arch St., Philadelphia.

244 California St., San Francisco.

"SCHIMMEL & CO.'S"

Synthetic Flower Oils are the Standard
Basic Products for the Manufacture of
HIGH-GRADE PERFUMERY

Oil of Bergamot, synthetic, "Schimmel & Co."

Ester Contents 36 per cent.

Natural Oil of Bergamot is still further advancing! If you are not using our *Synthetic Oil* as yet, you do harm to your own interest. You obtain from this oil exactly the same *odor-effect* and the same *stability* as from the natural oil and save one-half of the cost.

It is NO SUBSTITUTE, it is the REPRODUCTION OF NATURE

Benzyl Acetate, absolutely pure and free from Chlorine

Schimmel & Co. are not only the largest manufacturers of this commodity, but their product is considered the *standard of quality and purity* at the same time. *Just test it* in comparison with *other products!* *Extremely useful* in all kinds of *Soap Compounds*.

Create new and more attractive odors by its means, at *one-fourth the price* of your present *Geranium* and *Lavender* compounds.

ASK US FOR SUGGESTIONS!

New York

Fritzsche Brothers

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS ON LAST PAGE



Labeling Pastes

Especially adapted for the

Perfumery Trade

Sphinx Paste—For high grade labels to glass or paper.

Tinnol—For plain or lacquered tins.

Machine Gum—For wood or pasteboard.

Condensed Paste Powder—1 lb. makes 2 gallons snow white paste for general pasting purposes.

For further particulars write

The Arabol Mfg. Co., 100 William St., New York

TALC

ALL —
- GRADES

SAMPLES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED

W.H. WHITTAKER, 245 FRONT ST., NEW YORK



QUALITY BOXES

used for superior goods

MEAN QUANTITY SALES

We make such boxes

ANY SIZE—ANY STYLE—ANY TIME

WM. BUEDINGEN & SON, 89 Allen St., Rochester, N.Y.

New York Office, 100 William St.

WRIGHT'S COLOGNE SPIRITS

An absolutely pure, odorless methyl spirit for use in the finest perfumes

Use permitted by U. S. Government

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY

WRIGHT CHEMICAL CO.

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK

A. H. Wright, Pres.

We solicit a trial order for

LAUTIER'S ROSE ESSENCE

CONCRETE AND SEMI LIQUID
OF NEW CROP

Manufactured by the most scientific methods, whereby the delicate perfume of the Rose is perfectly preserved.

LAUTIER FILS

GRASSE, FRANCE

BEYROUTH, SYRIA

GEORGE LUEDERS & CO.

SOLE AGENTS

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

SAN FRANCISCO

Benzyl Acetate
Benzyl Benzoate
Phenylethyl Alcohol

*VERY interesting prices
for quantities*

DR. SCHMITZ & CO.

G. m. b. H.

DÜSSELDORF, (GERMANY)

Sole Agents and Distributors

GEORGE LUEDERS & CO.

New York

Chicago

San Francisco

Included amongst the specialties of

L. GIVAUDAN

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

ARE

GERANIUM ROSE ARTIFICIAL
BERGAMOT ARTIFICIAL

Both of perfect quality, and which may be used to great advantage, considering the prices of the natural Oils. Samples and prices cheerfully furnished.

WE SOLICIT YOUR INQUIRY FOR ANY SYNTHETIC

GEORGE LUEDERS & CO.

Exclusive Selling Agents

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

SAN FRANCISCO

The Imperial Leak-Proof Sprinkler Top



Patent Granted. We will prosecute any infringement.



THIS NEW SPRINKLER TOP has three principal advantages:—

1st—It will not leak; this we absolutely guarantee.

2d—It will not discolor the contents of bottle, nor cause any precipitation. Only a small, heavily-plated point comes in contact with the liquid.

3d—It is easily opened and closed.

Write us for Samples and Prices

IMPERIAL METAL MFG. CO.

CARL BOMEISLER, Proprietor

420-422-424 EAST 106th STREET, NEW YORK

COPYRIGHT, 1912, BY ALOIS VON ISAKOVICS



Synfleur Quality

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Standard Perfume and Flavoring Materials



Wallflower-Synfleur

Trade Mark REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

duplicates the delightful fragrance of this sweet little flower with such fidelity that it has quickly made a permanent place for itself in the foremost laboratories throughout the world.

The great strength of this material coupled with the unusual durability of this charming floral odor insure economy. Wallflower Synfleur has not only found extended application in many Perfumes, Toilet Waters, Sachets, etc., but has been found of great value in perfuming Hair Tonics, Toilet preparations and in the formation of new proprietary odors. One trial will insure its adoption.

Net prices:—

Pounds \$22.00

Trial Ounces \$ 1.60



Synfleur Scientific Laboratories

Established 1889

Alois von Isakovics, Proprietor
Monticello, New York, U. S. A.



COPYRIGHT, 1912, BY ALOIS VON ISAKOVICS



Synfleur Quality

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Standard Perfume and Flavoring Materials



Orientol-I-Synfleur

Trade Mark REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

must be tried to be appreciated. A material of most intense flowery sweetness, specially adapted for perfuming cold creams and other toilet creams — may be very easily converted into a special proprietary odor — has made many toilet preparations popular.

As an ingredient in perfume formulas it has quickly forged to the front not only in America — but our friends abroad use it liberally. When a product becomes so popular in the international markets there must be a reason—the Quality is there—but it's merely Synfleur Quality—the Standard of excellence which daily makes new friends for us everywhere.

Net prices:—

Pounds \$15.50

Trial Ounces \$ 1.20



Synfleur Scientific Laboratories

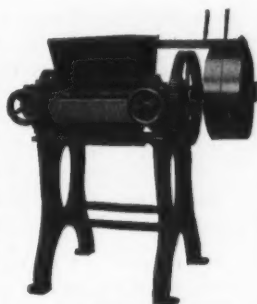
Established 1889

Alois von Isakovics, Proprietor
Monticello, New York, U. S. A.



**HOUCHIN-
AIKEN CO.**125 53rd Street,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.**Engineers and
Machinists****SOAP MACHINERY**including Kettles, Coils, Pumps,
Mixers, Crutchers, Frames, Slab-
bers, Cutters, Presses, Chippers,
Mills, Plodders, Crushers, Dryers,
Wrappers, Glycerine Recovery
Plants, Dies, Etc.Before you take any steps toward the building or
remodeling of any soap or soap powder plant,
write us, and mention this journal.

CATALOG SENT ON REQUEST



TWO-ROLL SOAP MILL.

A. H. WIRZ917 CHERRY STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Manufacturer of

**BOTTLE
STOPPERS**

OF ALL KINDS



OUR

PLUG SPRINKLERHas the Simplest Construction
of any Sprinkler made

GUARANTEED AGAINST LEAKAGE



Pat. Applied for.

Write for Samples and Particulars

COLLAPSIBLE TUBES

FOR ALL PURPOSES

ROSE N.is our latest scientific production in Rose materials, an
extremely interesting article and deserves immediate con-
sideration of every American perfumer.Rose N. lends tone and beauty to every combination
into which it enters; is stable and deep in hue.Rose N. is a marvel of modern perfumery, is sweet,
fragrant, powerful and harmonious. Used for creating modern
Rose effects.PER TRIAL OUNCE - \$2.75
PER POUND - - - 40.00**VAN DYK & CO.** S. ISERMANN
Treasurer and General Manager

4 and 6 Platt Street, New York City

Manufacturers of Rare Perfumery Products

MEXICO: 3-A Calle de Flamencos No. 28, Mexico City

CUBA: Muralla No. 68, Havana



NEW ENGLAND
COLLAPSIBLE TUBE CO.
NEW LONDON, CT., U. S. A.
MANUFACTURERS OF

Pure Tin Tubes

Plain—Decorated—Embossed

ALSO MAKERS OF

Corrugated Tubes

OUR DECORATED TUBES

Save Cost because we can submit one quotation for the finished tubes.

Save Time because we can make and decorate your tubes at our one plant, thus avoiding the delay in sending them elsewhere to be finished.

Save Unnecessary Handling in having to buy plain tubes at one plant, to be unpacked for decorating at another.

We can manufacture and ship your decorated tubes direct.

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT THESE DECORATED TUBES

OTTO ROSE D'OR

THERE are many grades of otto coming from Bulgaria, but only those distilled from the odoriferous RED Roses (*Rosa damascena*) are worthy of attention.

In every one of our 14 distilleries in the hearts of the best districts, we use none but these roses. Our stills are of the most modern type, and our experience over three generations insures the best possible oil.

We offer in Rose D'Or each year the best of that year's crop.

BOTU PAPPAZOGLOU & CO.
KAZANLIK, BULGARIA

American Agents

UNGERER & CO. :: :: New York
Phila. Chicago San Francisco

— FOR PERFUMERS —

SPECIAL **SEND FOR** **DESIGNS** **LABELS** **STOCK** **SEND FOR** **CATALOGUE**

THE JARDEN LITHOGRAPHING CO.
310-16 N. 11TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Hastings Perfumery Spirits

AN ABSOLUTELY PURE SPIRIT

A PERFECT SOLVENT

Used in the Finest Extracts

Use Permitted by U. S. Government

Office and Refinery:

Hastings-on-
Hudson, N. Y.

ZINSSER & CO.

'Phone,
603 Hastings

WORKING SAMPLES ON REQUEST

Address All Communications to HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON

100% INCREASE

OF

FLOOR SPACE FOR MANUFACTURING DECORATED TIN BOXES

We are pleased to announce that contracts have been let for an addition to our present factory buildings which when completed will double our manufacturing floor space. This Building is to be finished Jan. 1st, 1913, and will enable us to fill all orders expeditiously with the same personal care and attention as has been our custom heretofore.

It is very gratifying to us that our efforts to make the Most Artistic and Best Decorated Tin Boxes has been rewarded by our customers and friends to such extent that the doubling of our manufacturing capacity is required.

Before placing your contracts and orders for 1913 write us for samples and prices.

AMERICAN STOPPER COMPANY

DWIGHT AND VERONA STREETS
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

THE SIGN OF

American **STOPPER** Company
Bklyn. N. Y.

SUPERIORITY



We make hand-made plain shape and round corner boxes requiring better than ordinary workmanship. Let us know your requirements.

Buedingen Box & Label Co.

ROCHESTER and NEW YORK

HEIKO

TRADE MARK REG U. S. PATENT OFFICE



LILAC A



Latest Novelty of H. & Co.



Novelties for Season 1911-1912

Heiko Alpine (An Entirely New Lily of the Valley Base)

Rose Moderne, H. & Co. Heiko Azalie

Heiko Tilia (New Lindenflower)

Heiko Lupine, Heiko Reseda, Heiko Pink

Heiko Bergamot (Syn. Bergamot Oil)

Write for Price List

HEINE & CO., -

**7 Platt Street
NEW YORK**

XII

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

BRUNO COURT

GRASSE, FRANCE

Manufacturer of the Finest Grade Essential Oils



ROSE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

I REQUEST that my friends arrange their contracts for Rose products immediately. So much of my output for this year has been engaged that my available stock is almost gone.

This applies to all my Rose products, including pomades.

Address all Inquiries to

COMPAGNIE MORANA, 184 Fifth Ave., New York

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

XIII

COMPAGNIE MORANA

114 Schaffhauser Str.
ZURICH

22 rue du Chateau d'eau
PARIS

184 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK

20 E. Illinois St.
CHICAGO

Manufacturers of the Finest Grade Synthetic Oils



ROSE C. M.

Entirely Artificial

CONTRACTS can now be placed with us for any quantity of this excellent product at a very low price.

The high price of Natural Rose makes the substitution of artificial Rose advisable in most every production. We have many other artificial Rose products at varying prices.

Samples on request.

[SEE OPPOSITE PAGE]

Address all Inquiries to

COMPAGNIE MORANA, 184 Fifth Avenue, New York

XIV

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

CHRISTO CHRISTOFF

KAZANLIK, BULGARIA

Manufacturer of the Finest Grade Otto of Rose

TRADE



MARK

MOST of the largest world-renowned
perfumers in Paris use ONLY

CHRISTOFF'S
OTTO of ROSE

because it is the standard of all Ottos
of Rose.

Address all Inquiries to

COMPAGNIE MORANA, 184 Fifth Avenue, New York



ROCHESTER,
N. Y.

The Buedingen Box & Label Co.

NEW YORK,
N. Y.

(SEE REVERSE SIDE)

BUEDDINGEN

BOX & LABEL CO.

ROCHESTER *and* NEW YORK



SOAP WRAPPERS

¶ It is essential that Toilet Soaps be "well dressed." You want the kind that we turn out—artistic designs, good printing, prices reasonable.



SOAP BOXES

¶ Plain or fancy. Always well made.

(Write for prices)

ROURE-BERTRAND FILS

Grasse (A. M.) France

Absolute Essence

R O S E

Contains **all** the odor principles of the flower.
Indispensable in the best Rose perfumes.
For twelve years the acknowledged peer of all Rose flower products.
Samples furnished on application.

We are the Exclusive Selling Agents for United States and Canada of
Oil Ylang Ylang—Julio Witte Oil Ylang Ylang—Siegert

American Branch, 18 Cedar St., New York

EDWIN H. BURR
Manager

JUSTIN DUPONT

Argenteuil (S & O) France

ROSE SPECIALTIES

DAMASCENAL (Oil of Rose, Artificial)—ROSE Rouge
ROSE Blanche—ROSE J. D.

BERGAMOT Synthetic GERANIUM Synthetic LAVENDER Synthetic

Faithful reproductions of the Natural Oils. Prompt consideration of these
new Synthetic Oils will save you money. Samples will be sent on request.

American Branch, 18 Cedar St., New York

EDWIN H. BURR
Manager

Established 1820

ROURE-BERTRAND FILS

GRASSE (A.M.) France.



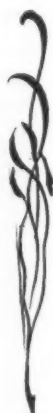
Natural Perfumery Products

The ORIGINAL
"ABSOLUTES"
often imitated, but never equalled!

NEO-ABSOLUTES

Presented in liquid form, entirely soluble in Alcohol.

ROSE
JASMIN
TUBEROSE
ORANGE
CASSIE
MUGUET
VIOLET
ŒILLET
JONQUILLE

**"NOVELTY"**

Greatest problem solved - Cheap & Good.

The "NEO-ABSOLUTES" are made by a special process based on the original principles of extraction used in our old standard ABSOLUTES which inaugurated a new era in perfumery in every country of the world.

No vegetable wax - Absolutely natural product,
They are worthy of a trial - Samples on application.

AMERICAN BRANCH: **Edwin H. BURR, MANAGER,**
18 Cedar Street, **NEW-YORK-CITY.**

Established 1820

ROURE-BERTRAND FILS

GRASSE (A.M.) France.

ABSOLUTE FLOWER ESSENCES

After many years of untiring labor and scientific research, regardless of expense, these Absolute Flower Essences were perfected and presented by us to the perfumery trade over ten years ago and they inaugurated at once a new era in the perfumery business in every country of the world. They are the perfect and complete odoriferous principles of each flower, extracted directly from the flowers in a state of absolute purity.

The decided preference for these Absolute Flower Essences has many reasons, all of which are primarily based on the exquisite fineness of these products and easy method of using them. In fact, Absolute Flower Essences are the most powerfully odorous natural materials known. They represent the highest possible attainment of fidelity, purity and concentration of the odor of flowers.

In 1905 we perfected a process for extracting the odor principles directly from the flowers, eliminating at the same time the vegetable color pigments and then placed upon the market for the first time our Absolute Flower Essences Colorless. These products being practically without color, may be used even in large proportions in the preparation of colorless compounds.

The growing success of the original Absolute Flower Essences, and later of the Absolute Flower Essences Colorless, has proved to be a temptation to imitators, and during the last few years similar products bearing a large variety of names have appeared on the market, but the genuine and original Absolute Flower Essences made by us have never been equalled, and it is still a fact that their "imitation is the sincerest flattery."

While having every possible reason for being satisfied with the world-wide success of our Absolute Flower Essences, we have nevertheless continued our scientific study of the process of production, the principal object in view being an increase of output and a saving in the solvents, both of which factors would allow of a reduction in the prices of the finished products.

Two years of effort and labor in this direction have accomplished most satisfactory results and we now have great pleasure in announcing our new line of NEO-ABSOLUTES, which name indicates the relationship between these new Essences and the original Absolute Flower Essences first brought out.

We shall make no change whatever in our original Absolute Flower Essences, for the reason that they are at present being used for the preparation of the very finest perfumery articles throughout the world, notwithstanding their high prices.

But having by a long series of scientific studies and experiments succeeded in producing Absolute Flower Essences in a form which is novel, exceedingly good and less expensive, we believe that the American Perfumery trade having already favored us with such a liberal patronage for our original Absolute Flower Essences will be as desirous to investigate the merits our new line of NEO-ABSOLUTES as are our other clients throughout the world.

We are, of course, ready to facilitate your investigation, as always, and are at your command for samples.

AMERICAN BRANCH: **Edwin H. BURR, MANAGER,**
18 Cedar Street, **NEW-YORK-CITY.**

Perfumers' Glassware



For many years our glassware has held the **FIRST PLACE** in the market, and has been generally accepted as the standard of excellence. We pay particular attention to stoppered ware, and guarantee each glass stopper to fit perfectly.

Special attention is also invited to our **CREAM JARS**, which are supplied in opal, flint or colored glass, with aluminum caps.

Write for Complete Catalog

W H I T A L L T A T U M C O M P A N Y

46 and 48 Barclay Street,
NEW YORK.

410-416 Race Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

91 Washington St., N.,
BOSTON.

576 Mission Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Glass Factories { MILLVILLE, N. J.
EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.

Rubber Factory: KEYPORT, N. J.

10 Barrack Street,
SYDNEY, N. S. W.

Samples of our goods can be seen at our sample room, 14 N. Franklin Street, Chicago.

Natural and Synthetic Ingredients :: :: for Perfumes, Soaps, Etc. :: ::

BERNARD-ESCOFFIER FILS

GRASSE, FRANCE

ROSE

Liquid Concrete
Flower Essence

Absolutely Natural

Best Possible Quality

A. MASCHMEIJER, Jr.

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND

SPECIALTIES:

**AMA
NEROLI**

Finest synthetic
Neroli ever made.
Nearest to the
true Oil Neroli.

GEORGE V. GROSS Sole Agent for the United States 25 Old Slip, New York

TH. MÜHLETHALER CO.



TRADE MARK
FACTORY
NYON,
SWITZ.

SYNTHETIC AND NATURAL RAW MATERIALS

FOR TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMES
ESSENTIAL OILS ETC.

UNITED STATES BRANCH

80 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.



TRADE MARK
FACTORY
GRASSE,
FRANCE.

JASMINE FLOR

EXQUISITE NATURAL ODOR
DOES NOT DISCOLOR

DONALD WILSON, Mgr.

THURSTON & BRAIDICH

IMPORTERS

No. 128 William St., New York City

Mexican Vanilla Beans

Bourbon Vanilla Beans

**South American
Vanilla Beans**

Tahiti Vanilla Beans

Angostura Tonka Beans

E. Sachsse & Co., Leipzig

Established 1859.
Manufacturers of

High-Class Essential Oils

Oils Ambrette, Cinnamon pure, Orris Root, etc.

TERPENELESS ESSENTIAL OILS

Oils Bay, Lemon, Orange, Rosemary, etc. These Terpeneless Essential Oils are manufactured by a new process of our own, and are far superior to other makes.

ARTIFICIAL ESSENTIAL OILS

Oils Bergamot, Neroli, Rose, Ylang Ylang.

SYNTHETIC PERFUMES

Beeswax perfume, Benzylacetate, Geraniol, Hyacinth, Muguet, Nerolin, Trefol.

FLOWER OILS, Free of Alcohol and Fatty Substances

Honeysuckle, Hyacinth, Lily of the Valley, Narcissus, Pinkblossom, Sweet Pea, Violets.

All bottles must bear our trade mark

Agents for the United States:

Magnus, Mabee & Reynard

257 Pearl Street

NEW YORK



ROCKHILL & VIETOR

ESTABLISHED 1884

New York—114 John St.

17 N. Franklin St.—Chicago

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

ESSENTIAL OILS—SYNTHETICS—CHEMICALS

SOLE SELLING AGENTS FOR

BERTRAND FRÈRES

ESTABLISHED 1858

Grasse, France

OIL OF LAVENDER

“ “ THYME
(White or Red)

“ “ ROSEMARY

“ “ VETIVERT

“ “ BOIS DE ROSE
(Femelle)

“ “ NEROLI PÉTALES

ETC., ETC.

FLORAL CONCRETES
(Solid or Liquid)

ROSE JASMIN

TUBEROSE

ORANGE CASSIE

VIOLET

RESEDA—JONQUILLE

USED BY THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS

Ch. Bagaroff
& Fils

Petcheff & Co.

Sopote and Philippopoli, Bulgaria

OTTO OF ROSE

ORIGINAL CONTAINERS

These firms are the largest
shippers of rose oil from Bulgaria.

Write us for samples and
prices.

Franz Fritzsche
& Co., Hamburg,
Germany

ALL
SYNTHETICS



Trade Mark

BEST
QUALITY

ERGAMIL 100%

This is the aromatic principle of Geranium Oil
in crystallized form. It is of surprising strength
and agreeable character.

Will perfume 100 lbs. of soap for 11c. Cheaper
and more effective in use than Safrol, Terpineol,
Citronella oil, etc.

Durable against alkali and will not discolor.

TERPINEOL
HELIOTROPIN CRYSTALS
GERANIUM LEAVES (Extra Strong)
LAVENDER Artificial



WE DON'T MAKE SOAP
BUT
WE CAN MAKE SOAP SELL
Our labels and wrappers
tell the story.
THE HENDERSON LITHOGRAPHING CO.
CINCINNATI

Let us
show you.

The American Standard For High Grade Bottles

Our perfume bottles have been leaders in style, design and quality for over 20 years.

**AN UP-TO-DATE BOTTLE IS
YOUR SILENT SALESMAN**

Quality goods for quality people.

Good goods are worthy of a good package.

CUT GLASS BOTTLES

TRADE



MARK

Designs and prices furnished upon application.

CARR-LOWREY GLASS COMPANY

Works and Main Office: BALTIMORE, MD.
New York Office: 290 BROADWAY

RAW MATERIALS

For Perfumers, Manufacturing
Chemists and Soap Makers

RUSSIAN WHITE MINERAL OILS

STEARIC ACID

SPERMACETI

WHITE WAX

CERESINE

TALC

Buyers will find our qualities quite to their liking and our prices as low as are asked for merchandise of equal quality in any market.

Essential Oils, Synthetics, Chemical Derivatives, Vanilla, Coumarin, Heliotropene, Musk, Carbonate Magnesia, Vanilla Beans, Tonka Beans, Alcohol, Columbian Spirits, Floral Spirits.

ASK FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST.

M. L. BARRETT & CO.
233 W. Lake St., :: :: Chicago

REPRESENTED BY

S. H. Parker, 109 E. Oakland Av., Columbus, O.

L. Sommers, 305 Appel Bldg., Denver, Colo.

E. Wagner, 1919 Cedar St., Milwaukee, Wis.

H. N. Haines, 416 Third Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.


Sidney Boutelle, Room 553, Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

HUGUES AINE

(A. Ferrand & Cie, Succ.)

GRASSE

France

 **Natural Perfume Ingredients**

FOR

 **Modern Perfume Making****UNGERER & CO.**

PHILADELPHIA

CHICAGO

NEW YORK

SAN FRANCISCO

OLEO RESIN GINGER "BUSH"

Represents the entire active principles of the best types of Ginger Root, of great strength and pungency.

For making Extracts of Ginger and Ginger Ale this product is unsurpassed. Its use saves time, material, labor and alcohol.

An instantaneous Extract of definite strength and superior quality is always obtained.

Write for sample and special circular.

W. J. BUSH & CO., Inc.

100 William Street, NEW YORK CITY

Western Branch: 54 W. Kinzie St., Chicago

Canadian Branch: 490 St. Paul St., Montreal

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

AND

ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW

The Independent International Journal devoted to perfumery, soaps, flavoring extracts, etc. No producer, dealer or manufacturer has any financial interest in it, or any voice in its control or policy.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.
TEN CENTS A COPY.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1912.

VOL. VII., No. VI.

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

and ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

PERFUMER PUBLISHING COMPANY

80 Maiden Lane.

LOUIS SPENCER LEVY, President and Treasurer, } 80 Maiden Lane

JOSEPH S. MENLINE, Secretary, } New York.

Entered as Second-class Matter March 22d, 1907, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., Under the Act of Congress of March 3d, 1879.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

The United States and Possessions, -	\$ 1.00 A Year
Canada and Mexico, - - - -	1.50 " "
Foreign, - - - - -	2.00 " "

MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS' ASSOCIATION.—President, W. A. Bradley, 472 West 43d St., New York; Secretary, A. D. Henderson, 31 Park Place, New York.

FLAVORING EXTRACT MFRS. ASSN.—President, S. J. Sherer, 1705 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, Norman Peck, Indianapolis, Ind.

NATIONAL MANUFACTURERS OF SODA WATER FLAVORS.—C. H. House, President, Buffalo, N. Y.; Edward Post, Secretary and Treasurer, 400 N. Fifth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BARBERS' SUPPLY DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.—Pres., J. B. Gibson, Duluth, Minn.; Secretary, Wm. E. Burgher, Duluth, Minn.

CONTENTS

Copyright, 1911, by Perfumer Publishing Company

EDITORIAL:

	Page.
Extract Drawback Bill Goes Over.....	129
Food Legislation Halted.....	129
The Iowa Food Law Decision.....	130
Express and Parcels Post.....	130
National Chamber of Commerce.....	130
Dr. Doolittle Chief Chemist?.....	130
Adulterated Anise Seed Oil.....	131
Eighth Congress of Applied Chemistry.....	131
Solid Perfume, By H. Mann.....	132
New Color for Toilet Preparations. By C. H. LaWall.....	133
Hydrogen Peroxide in Mouth Washes.....	134
Wild Volatile Oil Plants.....	135
Champaca Oil, By Benjamin T. Brooks.....	136
Patents for Manufacture of Resin Soap.....	138
Flavoring Extract Section; Official Report.....	140
Pure Food and Drug Notes.....	141
Trade Notes.....	144
Patents and Trade Marks.....	145
Foreign Correspondence and Market Report.....	150

EXTRACT DRAWBACK BILL GOES OVER.

Flavoring extract manufacturers will be somewhat disappointed to learn the Calder bill, to provide for a drawback on domestic tax-paid alcohol used in the manufacture of extracts for the export trade, will not be passed at the present session of Congress. Representative Francis Burton Harrison has worked hard to get this measure up for consideration, but conditions have arisen which have blocked this and many other meritorious bills.

The Calder bill now goes over to the session of Congress which begins in December and Representative Harrison is certain that it will then be enacted into law.

FOOD LEGISLATION HALTED.

Legislators at Washington and others interested in changes in the Federal Food and Drug Law have abandoned any expectation that amendments will be enacted at this session of Congress. The Shirley Bill, which was reported by the committee on interstate commerce, is pending on the House calendar, but its only chance of being reached for a vote is by the aid of a special resolution from the committee on rules, something that is improbable. Should it get through and go to the Senate it cannot get further than the committee on manufactures.

This measure provides for punishment when the label of a drug carries a false statement as to the curative effects of the drug. The bill was passed upon the decision of the Supreme Court in the Johnson cancer cure case, and is taken to be directly aimed at the proprietary or patent medicines.

The net weight bill has gone to the Senate, where it is resting quietly in the committee on manufactures, of which Senator Heyburn is chairman. No meeting of the committee has been held in two months and the probability is that the members will not get together

again before adjournment. As passed in the House this bill was amended so as to relieve packers of food stuffs from the existing rigid enforcement of that section of the law providing penalties for misleading statements concerning the exact contents and weight of packages. The amendment would grant to shippers "reasonable variations" from the printed label whenever natural causes or general inability to make every package exactly alike was proved to the satisfaction of the government inspectors and officials.

THE IOWA FOOD LAW DECISION.

As briefly announced in our July issue, the Supreme Court of the United States has sustained the validity of the Iowa Pure Food Law. The issue was in a measure between states' rights and federal government rights, but the Supreme Court holds that there is no conflict of authority. The gist of the decision is this: The federal government through Congress may prescribe specific regulations concerning labels and other matters affecting foods and drugs which come under the jurisdiction of interstate commerce. The states in which these goods are to be sold may prescribe such other regulations as the legislature of the states may see fit. This, in a sense, is a dual regulation, but it is not one in which there is conflict.

It is unfortunate that there cannot be general uniformity along these lines. As the case now stands, goods salable in one state may be prohibited in another. This will cause inconvenience to manufacturers, jobbers and salesmen, but eventually these matters will be regulated by the establishment of standards which will be accepted by all states as sound and satisfactory. The decision is another argument for advocates of uniform laws to continue their efforts.

EXPRESS AND PARCELS POST.

A partial reform in the abominable evil of express company extortion, as reported in our last issue, should not be permitted to halt the movement for a genuine parcels post. The express companies have more to fear for their inordinate profits from a parcels post than from the order by the Interstate Commerce Commission fixing new and definite rates for express packages.

The American people want a postal service like that of Great Britain, where a householder in London can at a nominal charge have butter and eggs and other products of the farm delivered by mail at her door. Any parcels post system less than that is a humbug. The express companies cannot perform that service and the reduced rates for small packages will not bring the producer and consumer any nearer. American citizens are now actually discriminated against in favor of the foreigner by their own government, for we have parcels post conventions with nearly all the other nations and it costs an Englishman much less to mail a parcel from London to New York than it does for a New Yorker to mail one of the same weight to Hoboken, just across the Hudson River from this city, or Jersey City.

NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, of which Harry A. Wheeler, of Chicago, is president, will begin publishing *The Nation's Business* on September 2. This periodical is intended to furnish a survey of the constructive progress of the nation along lines of agricultural, mining, manufacture, transportation, distribution and finance. It will be devoted to the news of progress and of organized promotion. It will include statistical statements of development and cover the bureaus of the government departments that are related to business and commercial activities at home and abroad.

The permanent headquarters of the Chamber have been opened in the Riggs Building, Washington, D. C. The rooms will be at the disposal of all visiting members of the constituent organizations.

The bill incorporating the Chamber is pending in Congress. There is no apparent opposition and no doubt it will be passed in due time. It provides for carrying on the work as heretofore outlined in this journal.

DR. DOOLITTLE CHIEF CHEMIST?

It is understood that the appointment of Dr. R. F. Doolittle as chief of the Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture, a position which he has been temporarily filling ever since the resignation of Dr. H. W. Wiley, will be made effective at the time President Taft signs the Agricultural appropriation bill. This announcement was made recently upon good authority.

Dr. Doolittle has been in the service of the Bureau of Chemistry for several years and was appointed a member of the Board of Food and Drug Inspection about a year ago, when, following the Wiley-Wilson-McCabe controversy, Solicitor McCabe resigned from that board. Since temporarily taking charge of the affairs of the bureau and acting head of the food board, Dr. Doolittle has won the favor of Secretary Wilson and of the President by eliminating friction and exercising tact.

ADULTERATED ANISE SEED OIL.

Mr. E. J. Parry, writing to an English contemporary on this subject waxes justly indignant at a very low practice indulged in by certain conscienceless English essential oil dealers. We have not heard of such methods here during recent years, and we trust that the deservedly high reputation enjoyed by American houses will continue. American buyers can rest assured that the United States is not the dumping ground for poor oils, and goods sold here below ruling figures generally mean that the seller is forced to liquidate at an unfavorable time.

Mr. Parry says:

There is at present being offered, to comparatively small users only who are not likely to have it analysed, a well-known brand of star aniseed oil in original leads, at a price which is below that at which it has been imported for a considerable time. I have examined some of this oil, and find it to be adulterated, the exact nature of the

adulterant not being determined yet, on account of the amount of oil at my disposal being too small for that purpose. I hope to secure a larger quantity, when I shall be in a position to verify the nature of the adulterant, of which I have already a pretty good indication. The disgraceful thing connected with this adulteration is that in some cases the original brand label remains on the lead, so that the honest shipper gets the credit of the adulteration. If the label be removed, in some cases it will be seen that the lead has been cut through and resoldered on a small patch, obviously for the purpose of adulteration: the label has been soaked off, and pasted over the resoldered patch. This can, of course, be brought within the scope of the criminal law, and as the name of the firm responsible is known to me, I propose, if the sophistication continues, to place the name of the firm in the hands of the shippers of the oil, and leave them to prosecute or to take such steps as they think necessary. The same firm has recently been offering peppermint oil (merely described as commercial quality) containing 60 per cent. of petroleum, at about 10s. per lb., and other articles on similar terms.

CONGRESS OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

The eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry will hold its sessions in Washington, D. C., on September 4, and then proceed to this city on September 6. This is the first time that America has been selected as the meeting place of the congress, the sessions of which are held every two years.

Many prominent chemists from all parts of the world will attend the sessions. The congress will strive to impress on manufacturers that there is a heavy moral responsibility on the part of large industrial organizations having fully equipped research laboratories to contribute their share to the advance of the world's knowledge. In other words, an effort is being made to minimize the number of "trade secrets," so-called. Visiting and inspecting factories will be a considerable part of the activities of those attending the congress. The sessions in this city will be held in Columbia University, with joint section meetings at the College of the City of New York.

Although there are only eleven main sections in the congress, the actual number is increased to twenty-four by the addition of sub-sections on related topics. Thus there will be in progress at one time practically twenty-four international congresses. The leaders in the chemistry of each subject will participate in the activities of the sections and sub-sections.

Following is an outline of the programme:

SESSIONS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Saturday, August 31.—Society of Chemical Industry, reception at the Chemists' Club; Verein Deutscher Chemiker, gathering on Hotel Astor roof garden.

Sunday, September 1.—Special religious services, automobile ride, drive to Coney Island, concert at New Century Theater.

Monday, September 2.—Business meeting and lectures at Columbia University; excursions, ladies' theater party and kommers.

Tuesday, September 3.—Business meetings, welcome by Mayor of New York, luncheon; departure for Washington.

Thursday, September 5.—Banquet of American Institute of Chemical Engineers at the Chemists' Club.

Friday, September 6.—Sections meet; organ recital, lectures, informal tea, receptions to foreign members.

Saturday, September 7.—Sections meet; visits to Museum of Natural History and Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Sunday, September 8.—Special religious services; boat excursion up the Hudson River to Newburg.

Monday, September 9.—Sections meet; organ recital, lecture, garden party at Bronx Park, informal teas, automobile trips.

Tuesday, September 10.—Section and other meetings; general meeting American Chemical Society; reception at Chemists' Club; automobile trips for the ladies.

Wednesday, September 11.—Section meetings; lectures; teas; entertainment at the New York Hippodrome.

Thursday, September 12.—Section meetings; lectures, teas, automobiles; banquet at Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Friday, September 13.—Final general assembly of Congress; baseball game; Society of Chemical Industry's banquet, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Saturday, September 14.—Inspection of gas and other manufacturing plants.

Sunday, September 15.—Special church services.

Monday, September 16.—Excursion trains leave for Chicago and other western points.

THE MEETINGS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Wednesday, September 4.—Inaugural meeting Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry; presided over by President Taft; excursions, garden party at the White House, reception at new National Museum.

Thursday, September 5.—Excursions to Art Galleries, Library of Congress, Mount Vernon; inspection of laboratories in Washington; return to New York.

READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS.

The suggestion made in the above title seems hardly necessary to our readers, for a glance through the advertising pages will make it evident that those pages *must* be well read, else our advertisers would not make such extended use of them.

A modern trade journal is a budget of news from cover to cover. Scientific and commercial items of general interest are treated in the text pages, while the advertising pages are made just as interesting by well-worded announcements. Advertisers spend considerable time and thought in writing their copy, for they must depend on a single glance to interest the reader; then the statements must be so engagingly made as to hold attention, and so convincing as to impel the reader to establish communication by letter.

This mode of salesmanship is, of course, not as effective as the personal appeal, but it is far less expensive and the results should always warrant the expenditure. It is evident that our advertisers get the results they expect, for our readers have formed the habit of reading the advertisements.

Thus is established the necessary trio, viz., the reader, publisher and the advertiser, each serving the other two, and being served by them in return.

SOLID PERFUMES

By H. MANN

The perfume pencil is an achievement of modern perfumery and belongs with the solid perfumes. It is a successor to the so-called perfume pastels, the small, highly odoriferous tabloids, which, for a space of time, held a place in the trade and quickly won public favor, largely through their cheapness.

The perfume pencil, as stated above, is a solid perfume, differing from the kinds hitherto known. It is usually made in the form of a cartridge or a cone, similar to the headache pencils. It is made of material as solid as possible, but it must always be kept so soft, that, when rubbed on the skin, it yields its odor freely and perfumes the skin. At the same time care must be taken that the basic material of the perfume pencil is of such a character as not to irritate the skin to which it is applied; there must be no sharp crystals embodied in the substance which might, by chance, cause slight injuries. For these reasons a wide variety of substances have been employed as foundation material, according to whether it was desired to produce soft or moderately hard pencils. For the soft pencils cocoa-butter is particularly adapted, likewise ceresin. If the former is used in connection with the ceresin we avoid its crumbling on the skin and leaving an unsightly deposit, which the skin does not absorb. For this reason perfume pencils are made, consisting of one-half of each of these substances. For moderately hard pencils, artificial musk forms a notably good foundation. Furthermore, all crystalline odors are adapted for incorporation in the perfume pencils, but they must always be used in judicious quantity.

The perfume pencil is a product of melting, and the melted mass of artificial musk furnishes, as regards consistency, just what is wanted for the perfume pencil, making it neither too hard nor too soft, and, the addition of fluid perfumes, presents no difficulties. Used entirely by itself, a perfume pencil made from pure artificial musk without any addition is too hard; it would not prove satisfactory, either, as regards the scent. If, however, it is desired to use crystalline perfume substance alone, we can employ cinnamic acid (acid cinnamyllicum) to afford the perfume pencil the easiest possible rubbing off on the skin. Cinnamic acid and artificial musk together produce an excellent pencil and provided we propose to use, in addition, fluid scent, should this result in the pencil becoming too soft, it can be immediately restored to a harder consistency by the use of an increased proportion of cinnamic acid without materially deteriorating the perfume. A very excellently proportioned combination is 75 parts of xylol musk and 25 parts cinnamic acid. There are, however, other crystalline substances, especially adapted for the production of perfume pencils, available on the market, but hardly one of them is so well suited for the purpose as the artificial musk referred to, because, on the one hand, their own odor makes extensive use impossible; on the other hand, their cost is considerably higher than that of artificial musk; others, again, make the pencils brittle, which is a serious defect.

The manufacture of the perfume pencil is comparatively a simple process and is conducted about as follows: The artificial musk is first melted, and the proportion of cin-

namic acid added to the melted substance. This order of the process must not be reversed, because the cinnamic acid to be melted fumes very copiously and gives off an almost insupportable vapor, which attacks the respiratory organs and excites violent coughing. If, however, the cinnamic acid is introduced into the melted hot musk it melts almost immediately, without developing any disagreeable vapors. After this process comes the scenting of the mass. It must be noted that the more fluid perfume is added to the mass the softer it becomes and the more fragile will be the pencils made from it. The proportion of fluid perfume to the crystalline substance must, therefore, be accurately determined in order to produce perfume pencils hard enough and, above all, sufficiently scented. As already stated, we can obtain aid from the cinnamic acid, and it may also be stated that pencils made from cinnamic acid alone, turn hard as a stone, and consequently useless as perfume pencils. In regard to the scenting it may be noted that, in addition to the artificial musk, vanillin, heliotropine and coumarin and the various flower oils serve admirably. They can be used alone or in combination with other fluid perfumes or also in mixtures among themselves. In the first-mentioned case the perfuming will be somewhat more expensive.

For perfume pencils the following odors are very popular: elder blossom, "cuir de Russie" (Russia leather), garden pink, geranium, heliotrope, jasmin, locust, lily of the valley, mignonette, "trèfle" (clover), violet, "vera violetta" and others; there is also a considerable demand of late for ylang-ylang and "chèvrefeuille" (honeysuckle).

The various perfumes are produced about as follows: elder scent is worked with syringa oil, or also elder blossom oil, or we use terpineol as a foundation, to which some aubépine (hawthorne), orris oil and vanillin, as well as some fine rose oil are added.

Cuir de Russie is in great demand as a scent for perfume pencils. It is worked with essence of cuir de Russie, adding vanillin and bourbon geranium oil, as well as some oil of bergamot, in which case recourse is had, now-a-days, to the synthetic oils, the genuine oil of bergamot having reached a price that is prohibitory as to its use for some articles. Moreover there are now on the market some synthetic oils of bergamot that are very little inferior to the natural oil.

Garden Pink.—Here it is easiest to work with oeillet (carnation) with eugenol and isoeugenol, adding vanillin, rose oil and benzyl acetate.

Geranium can be brought out in very delicate gradations, by working with bourbon geranium oil, in combination with phenyl ether. Both together, with the addition of vanillin, as well as small quantities of rose oil, give fine products.

Heliotrope is chiefly worked beside the fundamental substance with heliotropin and vanillin, as well as with some artificial rose oil, orris oil concrete, and traces of oil of bitter almonds. Some isoeugenol is recommended as an addition.

Locust is produced by the addition of ylang-ylang oil, cassia flower oil, some nardol oil, adding small quantities

of oil of jasmin flowers and rose oil to finish off the odor.

Jasmin is produced partly with oil of jasmin flowers, partly with benzylacetate. As additions we employ here also a little rose oil and "aubépine" (hawthorne), as well as artificial neroli oil.

Lily of the Valley.—For this, in most instances, lily of the valley blossom oil suffices, but we can also produce fine shading with linaloe oil, vanillin, oil of bergamot as well as combinations of rose oil, oil of ylang-ylang and a little orris oil, concrete.

Mignonette.—For this oil of mignonette blossoms is used almost exclusively, fixed with traces of oil of costus. Occasionally it is strengthened by additions of coumarin and oil of bergamot in very small doses. Fine shading is very necessary in the case of this very difficult flower perfume.

Rose can be produced very fine and delicately with the aid of genuine rose oil, also by the employment of the artificial rose products. Thereby one can readily and faithfully produce the different varieties, such as *maréchal nié* rose, *jacqueminot* rose, etc. The first variety is obtained by the mixture of fine rose oil and genuine French geranium oil and is admirably brought out by the addition of neroli oil and some vanillin. Here, also, traces of wax aroma are to be recommended, but its great strength must be considered, so that it does not overpower the other odors in the combination.

Clover.—Rose oil, "trefol," some ylang-ylang oil, a little oil of bergamot, or also orange oil, with vanillin, are, in this case, the sole components of the perfume.

Violet is produced by the combination of orris oil, concrete, and a fine artificial violet, with judicious additions of oil of bergamot, rose oil and vanillin. "Violette feuilles" (leaves), is also occasionally desirable.

"*Vera Violetta*" can be advantageously produced by taking the above-described violet perfume and using with it liberal quantities of ylang-ylang oil, about one-third of the whole. A little vanillin and fine neroli oil may also be added.

A few words might be added in regard to the coating of these perfume pencils. For this purpose metal molds are used, heavily nickel-plated on the inside, so that the cooled mass is easily loosened. The molds are metal members, the hollow in which is the shape of the pencil. They are separable, and each part shows half the pencils, lengthwise. It is advisable not to allow the perfume pencils to cool off completely in the mold, but to remove them from the mold as soon as crystallization is complete, in a luke-warm condition. In this shape it is much easier to take them out than if they are allowed to become perfectly cold. The mass being poured quite hot into the mold, contracts while in it and a hollow is thus formed in the interior of the pencil. This must, under all circumstances, be poured full of the mixture, otherwise the pencils would readily break. These hollow spaces are frequently filled with ceresin, sometimes even with plaster, which appears to be excusable only on the grounds that greater strength is thereby imparted to the pencils.

The finished pencils are enclosed in metal coverings when offered for sale.

NEW COLOR FOR USE IN TOILET PREPARATIONS*

By CHARLES H. LA WALL, of Philadelphia

While recently making some experiments with different harmless coloring agents for use in toilet preparations, such as tooth washes, antiseptic solutions, etc., I made use of one which has an extended and increasing employment in food products and confectionery, but which is practically unknown in pharmacy, so far as I have been able to learn, and as it would seem to merit consideration for such purposes I wish to bring it before the members of this section.

The name of this color is sulphonated orchil or archil (sometimes called orcein), but in the trades where it is usually employed it is sold under the vague and somewhat misleading name of "Vegetable Red."

Archil is a particular form of the coloring matter derived by the ammoniacal fermentation of certain species of lichens of the genera *Rocella* and *Lecanora*, and probably several others. Prepared in paste form from the foregoing sources the color is known as archil. When it occurs in a somewhat drier condition it is known as persis. In the dry powdered form it is known as cudbear, and this is the form which is most

largely known and used in pharmacy. It is an interesting fact, unknown to most pharmacists, that litmus is produced from the same source by adding potassium or sodium carbonate during the fermentation.

The paste archil, when in the unmodified form, has about the same coloring properties as cudbear, but it has been found that by sulphonating it a modification is produced which is very much more effective and satisfactory as a coloring agent. This sulphonation, however, removes it from the class of purely vegetable compounds, and according to some authorities, the presence of the sulphonated color must be declared the same as a coal tar color.

It produces about the same shades and is subject to about the same changes in acid and alkaline media, as cudbear, with the noteworthy difference that it appears to be much more permanent. For instance, an alkaline antiseptic solution, colored with cudbear, when mixed with solution of hydrogen dioxide solution, becomes decolorized in a very short time, while if sulphonated orcein is used to produce the color, the latter is scarcely affected by solution of hydrogen dioxide, even after twenty-four hours' standing.

*Read before the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, American Pharmaceutical Association.

For private formulas and unofficial preparations, therefore, it may prove to be of value. The cost of the article is the only disadvantage, as it costs from \$4 to \$5 per pound, while having little or no higher coloring power than cudbear; its advantage over that color being its greater permanence.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. C. M. Ford stated that every pharmacist is disgusted with cudbear as a coloring agent because of its varying quality. About the only way he can secure uniformity is by buying a large quantity and keep using from that supply. When he gets a new supply he must experiment to get the color he wants. The cudbear obtained from one source will differ greatly from that obtained from another.

Mr. Raubenheimer said that he and Mr. Gardner had a paper on the same subject which they hoped to present at the next session.

In a prescription calling for one ounce of hydrogen peroxide solution and three ounces of alkaline antiseptic solution, he found it did not bleach.

The process he used for making the antiseptic solution was the excellent process which will probably be adopted in the next edition of the N. F., namely, to macerate 2 gm. of cudbear in 1,000 cc. of the solution.

Hydrogen peroxide solution in the proportion of 1 to 3 does not bleach the red color of the alkaline antiseptic prepared in this way.

Mr. Sass said that alkaline antiseptic solution made with the tincture would, after standing for some time, become lighter in color and form a white precipitate in the bottom. If the solution be macerated with 1½ gm. of powdered cudbear for six days the color would remain indefinitely.

Mr. Cook stated that orcein had been used by him very satisfactorily, but was very expensive, though only a trace was needed to give sufficient color.

The Committee on National Formulary had been experimenting with color standards and would adopt the expedient of using powdered cudbear with maceration.

The Influence of Hydrogen Peroxide on the Aromatic Components of Mouth Washes

As hydrogen peroxide has, besides disinfecting, very vigorous oxidising propensities, it is obvious that it has a deteriorating influence on all essential oils, etc., which have easily oxidisable constituents, such as alcohols, aldehydes, etc.

It is therefore of importance to every manufacturer of dental and similar preparations to know which essential oils and other aromatic products are influenced by hydrogen peroxide and which remain unchanged.

The table below will show this.

The hydrogen peroxide solutions used, were made as follows: 0.05 oz. aromatic substance (essential oil or chemical) were mixed with 40 oz. alcohol 55 per cent. overproof, 30 oz. water and 25 oz. of a 12 per cent. solution of hydrogen peroxide. These mixtures were left two months in stoppered brown bottles and then compared with similar freshly prepared mixtures.

THE AROMATIC SUBSTANCE EMPLOYED.	REMARKS ON THE TASTE AND CHARACTER OF THE SOLUTIONS AFTER 2 MONTHS.
Oil of almonds (freed of prussic acid)....	Turned entirely to benzoic acid.
Oil of anise†.....	Unchanged.
" " staraniseed.. }	
Anethol	"
Bornylacetate	"
Carvacrol	Weaker than the fresh solution.
Cinnamic aldehyde....	Entirely oxidised, insipid taste, not a trace of cinnamon flavor left.
Eugenol	Slightly changed, the taste of the fresh solution is more agreeable.
Oil of cloves†..... }	
Carvol	Unchanged, only slightly weaker.
Oil of carawayseed†. }	
Oil of cognac..... }	"
Oil of cognac†..... }	
Eucalyptol	Unchanged.
Oil of eucalyptus†.. }	
Geraniol	Greatly changed, taste insipid and fusty.
Oil of geranium (Spanish)†	Slightly weaker; otherwise unchanged.
Oil of lemon.....	Greatly changed, taste insipid, soapy.
Oil of lemon†.....	Weaker, and has lost the true lemon character.
Oil for marasquino..	Weaker; but otherwise not much changed.
Menthol	Greatly changed, the refreshing flavor of Menthol disappears entirely.
Menthylacetate	"
Oil of neroli.....	Weaker, but otherwise unchanged.
Oil of neroli†..... }	
Oil of orange sweet†. }	Slightly weaker, but otherwise unchanged.
" " " bitter†.. }	
Oil of peppermint (all qualities)	Falls off entirely.
Oil of pine†.....	Unchanged.
Oil of pine (all qualities)†.....	Slightly weaker, but otherwise unchanged.
Terpineol	Unchanged.
Thymol	Entirely changed, sour flavor.
Vanillin	

The preceding results prove that hydrogen peroxide (1) destroys entirely the flavor of oil of almonds, cinnamic aldehyde, geraniol, oil of lemon, natural and terpeneless, menthol, menthylacetate, oils of peppermint, vanillin; (2) weakens the flavor of carvacrol, oil of cloves (terpeneless), eugenol, oil of caraway seed (terpeneless), carvol, oil of cognac (natural and terpeneless), oil of geranium (Spanish), terpeneless, oil for marasquino, oil of neroli (natural and terpeneless), oils of orange, bitter and sweet (natural and terpeneless), terpineol, (3) has no influence whatever on the flavor of anethol, oil of anise (terpeneless), oil of staranise (terpeneless), bornylacetate, eucalyptol, oil of eucalyptus (terpeneless), oils of pine (terpeneless), thymol.

*Abstracted from a report made by E. Sachse & Co., Leipzig.

†Terpeneless.

‡Natural and terpeneless.

WILD VOLATILE-OIL PLANTS

Wild Volatile-Oil Plants and Their Economic Importance: I, Black Sage; II, Wild Sage; III, Swamp Bay. By Frank Rabak, Chemical Biologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture (Bulletin No. 235, Bureau of Plant Industry). In the introduction the statement is made that

"At present the various industries making use of volatile oils and their derivatives find their supply of these materials in products obtained from Old World plants grown in foreign lands. In some cases, because of the difficulty in producing these substances, it is likely that this commercial situation will persist for some time, but in other cases it seems likely that American resources may be capable of utilization. In our wild flora there are many oil-containing plants of considerable commercial promise, and the purpose of this bulletin is to bring to notice the results of investigations which have been carried on with a number of these plants, and to point out their commercial utility. It is presented as the first of a series, to be followed from time to time with the results of further investigations which are to be carried on with this class of plants and their products."

The following matter has been abstracted from the descriptive portion of the Bulletin:

Present Production of Volatile Oils from Wild Plants Native to the United States.

There exists in the flora of the United States a large number of plant families which include species of highly odorous character, many of which are known and described botanically as possessing peculiar aromas, but which have received no attention from the standpoint of their volatile-oil content.

Only a very few of the wild plants native to this country have been distilled and their volatile oils used for commercial purposes. Among these may be mentioned longleaf pine, sassafras, wintergreen, sweet birch, pennyroyal, horsemint, and Canada fleabane.

The first and by far most important oil distilled from a wild plant indigenous to the United States was turpentine oil, which was distilled as early as the middle of the eighteenth century. The production of this oil is rapidly declining, owing principally to the employment of very wasteful methods, which have resulted in the destruction of many of the large pine forests. Turpentine is still obtained, however, from the longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*), which occurs quite abundantly in the South Atlantic States from Virginia to Florida. The price of this valuable oil has risen so rapidly in recent years, owing to the shortage of raw material from which it is distilled, that a suitable substitute would be most desirable. This problem is now receiving the attention of scientific research workers, but no satisfactory substitute which can supply the trade has yet been found.

The commercial distillation of sassafras, wintergreen, and sweet birch possibly rank next in importance, although the oils are produced on a considerably smaller scale. These oils are used exclusively by perfumers, confectioners, and manufacturers of toilet soaps. The plants are gathered in their native habitats, and the quality of the oil

depends upon the freedom from extraneous material, which can be insured only by extreme care in collection.

The production of pennyroyal and Canada fleabane oils from the wild plants is also carried on in a small way. The oils from these plants possess valuable therapeutic action and are used principally in medical preparations.

Horsemint and wild bergamot are wild aromatic plants which have been more recently distilled for their volatile oils. The use of these plants was brought about by the discovery that their oils contain, respectively, the valuable antiseptics thymol and carvacrol. The production of the oils, however, is not being carried on to any great extent.

These few species are practically the only wild aromatic plants of the United States which are at present being utilized for their volatile oils, and no attempt has yet been made to cultivate them in order to improve the quality or to increase the yield of the oils.

Classification of Volatile Oils Based on Their Odors and Constituents.

Volatile oils obtained from plants possess a great variety of odors, with no two exactly alike, although many are very closely related. A classification of these oils based on their odors is not satisfactory, since many which would not be considered as related if judged only by the sense of smell have chemical relationships, containing substances belonging to the same general class of chemical compounds. For our purpose volatile oils are divided into the following classes, basing the divisions upon odors and constituents. These groups comprise the majority of oils, but they are not arranged in the order of their importance:

(1) *Camphoraceous oils*, possessing a characteristic camphorlike odor, with camphor or camphor-related compounds predominating, as in the oils obtained from the camphor tree and from many of the sages. The products obtained from camphoraceous oils are extensively employed in the arts and in medicine.

(2) *Terebinthinate oils*, having a characteristic turpentine-like odor. These oils are obtained largely from the pine family, the turpentines of commerce being examples. They are composed largely of terpene hydrocarbons, and find extensive application in the paint and varnish industries.

(3) *Sulphur-containing oils*, a small group characterized by extremely disagreeable and offensive odors, such as those of mustard, asafetida, garlic, and onion. These oils contain as their chief constituents sulphids, suphocyanates, or nitrites, and are used principally for medicinal purposes.

(4) *Phenol and phenol-related oils*, containing phenols or phenol derivatives and characterized by strong, persistent odors, some very pungent and others pleasant. Owing to their phenolic constituents the density of these oils is usually very high. Common examples of this class are the oils of thyme, cloves, cinnamon, sassafras, anise, fennel, and the monardas. The usefulness of phenol and phenol-related oils depends largely upon their antiseptic properties, the principal constituents being thymol, carvacrol, eugenol, anethol, chavicol, safrol, and their derivatives.

(5) *Oils containing esters or alcohols*, by far the largest group, consisting of the fragrant oils which are used principally for perfumery purposes, although some find a use in medicine. The chief constituents of these oils are usually alcohols and esters, some few containing aldehydes, ketones, oxids, and lactones. Prominent here are the alco-

hols, menthol, linalool, geraniol, citronellol, sabinol and their esters, benzyl alcohol and its esters, and anthranilic acid and its esters, forming the chief constituents of the oils of peppermint, lavender, geranium and rose, citronella, savine, ylang-ylang, and orange flowers, respectively. Other constituents are the aldehydes citral and citronellal from lemon and lemon-grass oils, and the ketones thujone, menthone, pulegone, carvone, and methyl heptenone from the oils of wormwood, peppermint, pennyroyal, caraway, and rue. The oxid cineol from eucalyptus and many other oils, and the lactone sedanolid from celery oil are further examples.

All volatile oils capable of being isolated from wild aromatic plants will fall into one or more of the foregoing divisions although, it must be understood, the classification is far from being satisfactory. It will, however, serve to elucidate the fact that although plant odors are of a very variable character, they still possess some relationship.

Commercial Importance of Volatile Oils and Their Constituents.

Not only do volatile oils as such find important uses in commerce, but the great variety of constituents, one of which in many cases forms the major part of an oil, find equally important uses commercially.

Such constituents as have antiseptic properties occur widely in plant oils and are of untold value to the medical profession, to the manufacturer of pharmaceutical preparations, and to the maker of toilet lotions and dentrifices. Many volatile oils also contain constituents which are recognized as very important in the perfumery industries, their value depending not so much upon their own inherent odor as upon the effect which they produce in modifying or toning the fragrance of a mixture of several components. The finest perfumes are often mixtures of odors blended together and frequently contain oils which in themselves would not be regarded as very agreeable or pleasing in odor. In some instances a single constituent, as for instance citral, the chief constituent of lemon-grass oil, is used in its own pure condition without the admixture of other odors, as in the scenting of fine toilet soaps.

As flavoring agents considerable use is made of many of the volatile oils or of their constituents. For example, the oils of sassafras, peppermint, cinnamon, and wintergreen are used by confectioners in the flavoring of candies. The chief constituents of these oils (safrol, menthol, cinnamic aldehyde, and methyl salicylate) can, with the exception of menthol, be used with equal efficiency.

Many essential oils and the compounds isolated from them have proven highly useful in therapeutics, and enter into a number of medicinal preparations. Such constituents as menthol from peppermint oil, eugenol from clove oil, methyl salicylate from wintergreen and sweet-birch oils, thymol from thyme and horsemint oils, camphor from camphor oil, borneol from Borneo camphor oil, cineol from eucalyptus oil, and many others, comprise a group of medicaments which are indispensable.

From the foregoing account of volatile oils and their important constituents may be observed the possibilities which lie in this field of investigation. It is probable that a thoroughgoing examination of the wild flora of the United States would reveal the presence of volatile oils in many plants which at present are not known to yield volatile products. This possibility should stimulate the search for these products with a view to their commercial utilization.

CHAMPACA OIL

By BENJAMIN T. BROOKS.

(Continued from page 61, May, 1912.)

Attempts were made, with small quantities of the oil, to distil it with steam and also in a vacuum of 18 mm. but in each case a large part of the oil was converted into resin.

Therefore 75 grams of oil, which had been treated with bisulphite to remove all aldehydes, were treated with a slight excess of potassium hydroxide in aldehyde-free ethyl alcohol and the solution allowed to stand 24 hours. Part of the alcohol was then distilled *in vacuo*, the alkaline solution largely diluted with water, slightly acidified with sulphuric acid and the mixture extracted six times with petroleum ether. After distilling the petroleum ether, the resulting oil was distilled with steam. In this experiment 25 grams of oil were recovered. In other saponifications with small amounts of oil a larger per cent. of the oil was resinsified. The viscous, resinous matter obtained by me is apparently identical with the viscous acid mixture obtained by Bacon,¹ who was unable to distil anything from it without decomposition, even *in vacuo*.

The oil, purified by distillation with steam, was shaken out with 3 per cent. sodium hydroxide, the alkaline solution slightly acidified and extracted with ether. The phenol thus obtained, weight 1.4 grams, smelled strongly of isoeugenol. Its benzoyl compound melted at 103 degs.

After removal of the phenol the oil was distilled at ordinary pressure up to 220 degs. The fraction boiling from 173 to 178 degs. consisted of almost pure cineole, which compound was identified by making the characteristic compound with iodole, melting point 112 degs.

When a few drops of an essential oil are shaken up with a little hot water the odor of the more volatile constituents becomes much more pronounced. In the case of champaca oil the odor of cineole becomes quite strong when treated in this way. In my opinion cineole is one of the compounds which gives to champaca its peculiar character.

The presence of a relatively small amount of benzyl alcohol was shown by oxidizing 0.5 gram of the fraction boiling from 200 to 210 degs. with a little chromic acid mixture, distilling a little of the solution and precipitating benzaldehyde phenylhydrazone from the aqueous distillate. No evidence that linalool was present in this fraction was obtained. A small portion boiling from 198 to 200 degs. gave no citral on oxidation. All the fractions between the cineole and phenylethyl alcohol fractions were quite small.

The fraction boiling from 210 to 220 degs. was examined for phenylethyl alcohol as before. Acetylating a few drops gave the odor of aromatic phenylethyl acetate and oxidation of 2.0 grams with a small quantity of chromic acid mixture gave phenylacetic acid, which after crystallizing from dilute methyl alcohol melted sharply at 76 degs. Phenylethyl alcohol is therefore present in champaca oil as an ester and in the free state.

The aqueous acid solution was neutralized, concentrated and acidified with dilute sulphuric acid. Extraction with ether gave 0.5 gram benzoic acid, which after recrystallizing from hot dilute alcohol melted sharply at 120 degs. Distilling the aqueous solution with steam gave acetic acid, identified by making the silver salt from the neutralized, concentrated distillate. Analysis of the silver salt gave 64.5 per cent. silver; calculated for silver acetate, 64.4 per cent.

¹ Loc. cit.

THE ESSENTIAL OIL FROM MICHELIA LONGIFOLIA.

Schimmel & Company¹ state that the oil sent to them in 1907 was obtained by distillation in a yield of 0.0125 per cent. By extracting the white flowers with a suitable solvent and removing the oil from the essence concrete with dilute alcohol, a yield of approximately 0.08 per cent. was obtained. Thus prepared, the oil was dark green in color and showed no fluorescence.

Twenty grams of this oil were saponified by a slight excess of caustic potash in aldehyde-free alcohol. Considerable resin was formed in this case, also. A neutral fraction weighing 9.3 grams was obtained, which was distilled at 16 mm. pressure. The following fractions were obtained: 80-90 degs., 3.8 grams; 90-98 degs., 2.0 grams; 98-110 degs., 1.0 gram; residue, 1.0 gram. The first and second fractions were united and treated with phthalic anhydride in benzene, but no primary alcohols were obtained. Since the odor of the fraction was very suggestive of linalool it was oxidized with chromic acid mixture to citral, which was identified by making its α -naphthocinchonic acid compound, melting point 198-199 degs. The third fraction appeared to consist of a mixture of the second and fourth fractions. The fourth fraction, weight 1.0 gram, had a $n_D^{20} = 1.5130$. Its odor was very suggestive of specific gravity of about 1.09 and showed the refractive methyleugenol. Oxidation with potassium permanganate in the cold gave about 0.15 gram of veratric acid, melting point 179-180 degs.

No phenolic substances were identified with certainty, although a trace of a phenolic substance is present, the odor of which closely resembled thymol.

After all the neutral and phenolic substances had been removed from the original solution it was concentrated to about 15 cc., acidified with dilute sulphuric acid and extracted with ether. The acids thus extracted were neutralized with a dilute sodium carbonate solution, purified by adding a little calcium acetate, filtered and the silver salt precipitated from the filtrate. The silver salt thus obtained gave on analysis 52.0 per cent. silver; calculated for $C_{10}H_{10}O_2Ag$, 51.4 per cent. The odor of the original oil is almost entirely due to the methyl or ethyl ester of this acid.

CHAMPACA KETONE.

The crystallin ketone which is deposited by champaca oil is best purified by recrystallization from chloroform and ligroin. When quite pure it is entirely odorless and colorless. An alcoholic solution of the compound deposits large four-sided plates, the acute angles of which are 64 degs. The crystals possess two optical extinctions parallel to the axes of symmetry. A solution of the substance in chloroform yields large, six-sided plates, while precipitation with ligroin or ether yields the shortened, four-sided plates.

One gram of the ketone dissolved in 15 cc. of alcohol showed in a 10 cc. tube an optical rotation of -5.5 degs., $[\alpha]_D^{20} = 82.5$ degs.

The substance melts at 165-166 degs., but polymerizes rapidly at this temperature, yielding an amorphous substance which melts with decomposition at 335-340 degs. About 0.3 gram of the pure ketone was heated in an oil bath at 170 degs. until thoroughly softened. After cooling, the addition of chloroform readily extracted the unchanged substance, which could be recrystallized. There remained about 0.2 gram of insoluble amorphous material, which could not be dissolved, the substance slowly absorbing the solvent and thereby being converted into a tough, gelatinous mass.

Twenty grams of the ketone were dissolved in a mixture of benzene and alcohol and shaken in a shaking machine for four hours with a concentrated solution of sodium bisulphite. At the end of this time the benzene layer was evaporated and 0.2 gram amorphous substance was obtained. The ketone had therefore passed quantitatively into the bisulphite solution. On treating the bisulphite solution with sodium carbonate, nothing separated, even on warming, as is usually the case. A small test portion yielded nothing on making strongly alkaline with sodium hydroxide. Extraction of the alkaline solution with chloroform yielded nothing.

When the neutralized, aqueous sulphite solution was evaporated on the steam bath, a heavy viscous layer finally separated from the concentrated solution. This substance was very soluble in water. On standing several days *in vacuo* over sulphuric acid it slowly crystallized. On ignition it burned with a smoky flame, leaving a residue of sodium sulphite and sulphate. It was not obtained sufficiently pure for analysis. The aqueous solution, slightly acidified with acetic acid, gives no precipitate with phenylhydrazine. What was apparently the free sulphonic acid was prepared, in a very small yield only, by digesting a few grams of the salt with glacial acetic acid. This mixture was extracted with chloroform yielding an oily, acid substance totally different from the original material.

The ketone reacts with one molecule only of phenylhydrazine. The resulting phenylhydrazone, melting sharply at 161 degs., gave the following analysis: 0.205 gram substance gave 14.2 cc. of nitrogen measured at 30 degs. and 760 mm. Calculated for $C_{10}H_{10}O_2$: $N.NH.C_6H_5$, 7.33 per cent. nitrogen; found, 7.48 per cent. nitrogen.

Only one double bond is reactive to Hanus' iodine solution, although more than one is undoubtedly present. 0.2035 gram of the ketone absorbed 0.171 gram iodine; calculated for one double bond, 0.176 gram iodine. The double bond in the group $-HC=CH-CO-$, indicated by the reaction with bisulphite, is very reactive and is probably the one which reacts in this instance.

A small sample of the ketone was dissolved in acetic anhydride and heated for one hour on the steam bath, but the original substance was recovered unchanged. Higher temperature or acetyl chloride quickly destroys the compound.

On treating the ketone with caustic potash in a strong alcoholic solution, crystals of a potassium salt soon begin to separate out in the form of masses of minute needles. The salt was filtered with suction and recrystallized from absolute alcohol with the addition of potassium ethylate. The lead salt, made by adding lead nitrate to an aqueous solution of the salt, is amorphous when first precipitated, changing in the course of a few hours to crystals. Under the microscope these crystals proved to be rhombic plates, the acute angles of which measured approximately 72 degs. The lead salt decomposed with almost explosive violence when combustion analyses were attempted. Two lead determinations gave 65.2 and 65.4 per cent. of lead. Fully neutralized lead succinate should contain 64.0 per cent. of lead, but according to Beilstein¹ it is slightly basic in composition when precipitated from a neutral solution. The salt is therefore lead succinate.

The odor evolved when 0.5 gram of the original material is treated with a little alcohol, fused zinc chloride and a few drops of hydrochloric acid is apparently identical with the odor of diethyl succinate.

Saponification of 10 grams of the ketone and distillation of a portion of the mixture yielded ethyl alcohol. The iodoform reaction gave iodoform, slowly at 30 degs. and very quickly at 60 degs.

SUMMARY.

The differences between the essential oils of *Michelia champaca* L. and *Michelia longifolia* L. are clearly shown. The value of champaca oil is largely due to the presence of phenylethyl alcohol and its esters. The most characteristic compound in the oil from the flowers of *Michelia longifolia* L. is the methyl or ethyl ester of methylethylacetic acid. An unstable ketone separates from champaca oil, which has been shown to be the succinic acid ester of a ketone alcohol and ethyl alcohol. The ketone alcohol probably has the formula $C_{10}H_{10}O_2$ and contains the group $-HC=CH-CO-$. The flowers of both species studied contain an oxidizing enzyme. It is believed that such oxidizing enzymes play an important role in the formation of aldehydes and ketones in essential oils. The study of the crystallin ketone will be continued.

I desire to express my thanks to Dr. Carlos Jähring, of Manila, for many helpful suggestions and much encouragement during the course of the investigation.—*Journal of Engineering and Industrial Chemistry*.

¹ Semi-annual Report, 2, 33 (1907).

¹ Beilstein, *Org. Chemie*, 1, 655.

PATENTS FOR MANUFACTURE OF RESIN SOAP.

1,017,692.—Patented February 20, 1912. Application filed February 15, 1907. Serial No. 357,506. Herman G. Schanche, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Franke Stuart Havens, of Hartford, Conn., assignors to Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., of Philadelphia, a corporation.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HERMAN G. SCHANCHE, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, and FRANKE STUART HAVENS, of Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, the present post-office address of both being Thirty-fifth and Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia aforesaid, has invented a certain new and useful Improvement in the Manufacture of Resin Soap, whereof the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to the manufacture of the so-called resin soap which is employed as the foundation of size for making paper, or analogous products, and its object is to so conduct the preparation of an acid resin soap as to permit the control of its physical condition, as well as its chemical constitution, the desiderata being to obtain the products in a substantially desiccated state, admitting of a high degree of comminution, and to preserve uniformity and definite composition, so that when the soluble portion is dissolved in water, the free resin shall be completely diffused in the condition desired for uniform incorporation into the fiber of the paper, or similar material.

Resin soap, as known in the arts, is primarily a resinate of soda, usually carrying indefinite quantities of uncombined resin, or uncombined soda, or both, and ordinarily existing or used in aqueous solution.

In order to distinguish our process from those commercially practiced, or suggested in the literature of the art, the following explanation is proper:

Commercially, the most usual method employed for the manufacture of resin soap is conducted in what may be termed the "wet way," that is to say, the alkaline ingredients are added in a state of true aqueous solution, water being present in such quantity as to initially obtain the resin soap itself in the form of an aqueous solution. This process varies from the crude hap-hazard methods employed in many paper mills, where the ingredients are simply boiled together and used upon the spot, to the more definite processes where it has been attempted to prepare the resinate of soda in a more or less concentrated aqueous solution intended to be subsequently reduced by the addition of water when about to be used. It has also been attempted to evaporate a resin soap, initially obtained in a form of solution, down to dryness so as to obtain a hard residuum. Processes have also been suggested for the manufacture of resin soap, consisting of the melting together of resin and an excess of alkali, the latter being in a dry condition, the intention being to obtain a product distinctly alkaline in its chemical constitution and soluble in cold water. We have discovered that by adding to an excess of melted resin, the alkaline ingredient combined with water in quantity only sufficient to effect diffusion, and to prevent undue segregation of the alkali, and not sufficient to initially form a solution of the resin soap, the water will disappear during the re-action itself, and at a temperature which may be but slightly in excess of the melting point of the resin, say 170 or 180 degs. Fahr., at which temperature practically no injurious re-action or partial decomposition is likely to occur, and that we can thus obtain a thoroughly uniform and definite acid soap in a state of substantial desiccation. The product can subsequently be reduced by grinding to any desired degree of comminution. We are thus enabled to obtain an acid resin soap in the physical condition best adapted for shipment as an article of manufacture, and to definitely control its chemical constitution, so that the user can convert it into size of any desired strength, by the addition of known quantities of water.

In the conduct of our process we proceed as follows:—By the application of properly controlled heat, we melt the resinous ingredient, preferably rosin, either in its

natural condition, or purified by any available process, the temperature being preferably maintained at a point not substantially exceeding 180 degs. Fahr. To an excess of rosin thus melted, we add the alkaline ingredient, which latter may be crystalline carbonate of soda, or soda ash.

As a typical formula for use with one hundred pounds of rosin in its natural condition, we preferably employ thirty-two pounds of crystalline carbonate of soda, adding the latter gradually in a ground or comminuted condition, and stirring the melted mass until the re-action is complete. The mass will solidify by cooling, as distinguished from positive evaporation, and will be found to be in a substantially desiccated state, which permits its physical reduction into the form of powder or of lumps of such size as may be desired. The product is an acid resin soap, which is not entirely soluble in water, but which has the characteristics that its saponified portion is soluble, and that the free resin carried thereby consists of minute particles so uniformly distributed as to be properly diffused in suspension when water is added, thus affording the properties best adapted for its ultimate use.

Referring now to the reaction which has taken place, it will be noted that the crystalline carbonate of soda itself carries a certain percentage of water—that is to say, of the thirty-two pounds added, water constitutes about twenty pounds, and soda twelve pounds. The presence of this amount of water is sufficient to cause proper diffusion, and prevent segregation of the soda.

When soda ash is employed as the alkaline ingredient, instead of the crystalline carbonate of soda, an amount of water not substantially greater than that carried by the equivalent amount of crystalline carbonate, should be employed as a vehicle to effect diffusion of the soda ash and prevent the segregation thereof. Thus, if twelve pounds of dry soda ash be employed with one hundred pounds of melted resin, the addition of twenty pounds of water to the dry soda ash, would substantially reproduce the conditions existing when the crystalline carbonate of soda is used. The method of procedure in the case of the moistened soda ash is similar to that just described for the crystalline carbonate, and the result of the two processes is substantially identical.

As a possible explanation between a process conducted in the wet way and our process, which is conducted in the presence of a permissible amount of water, but without forming a solution of the resin soap, we suggest that in the latter case, the water may act merely by "hydrolysis," without ever becoming a solvent of the resultant product. Whether this explanation be correct or not, we have found that as conducted by us, the direct product is a liquid or semi-liquid mass, whose physical condition is due to liquefaction by heat, as distinguished from an aqueous solution, and that either the water substantially disappears as a direct incident to the so-called saponifying process, or, if retained to any extent, does not injuriously modify the true desiccated character of the soap, since the final stage of our process (*i. e.* that in which it passes from the liquid or semi-liquid state into a solid form), is not dependent upon evaporation, but is substantially only a cooling process. We term this resultant condition of the product "inherently desiccated," in order to distinguish it from that condition which obtains when the resin soap is first formed as a solution, and is afterward sought to be dried by an evaporating process.

Distinguishing between our process and those of the other type above mentioned, which were not technically conducted in the "wet way," we state that the melting together of the ingredients with the alkali in a true dry condition, tends to produce segregation, so that the product is not a uniform one, and furthermore, so far as we are aware, such processes have been addressed to the formation of an alkaline resin soap which is not properly available for the uses for which our product is intended. We therefore desire it to be understood that we do not claim the manufacture of resin soap as a true solution, and the subsequent evaporation thereof to dryness, nor do we claim the manufacture of alkaline resin soap by the melting of an excess of alkali together with resin, since none of the processes involve the essential principle of ours, and since the products are markedly different from ours in

those particulars, which have been pointed out as the desiderata in the production of desiccated resin soap, as an article of manufacture.

Having thus described our invention, we claim:

1. The process of manufacturing a desiccated acid resin soap, which consists in adding to an excess of melted resin, soda combined with an amount of water sufficient to cause diffusion and prevent undue segregation of the soda, but not sufficient to effect solution of the entire mass and not substantially exceeding the percentage of water which is contained in crystalline carbonate of soda; and thereby forming an acid resin soap in an initial state of non-aqueous liquefaction; and causing the resultant product to solidify by cooling, substantially as set forth.

2. As a new composition of matter an inherently desiccated acid resin soap in a state of substantial comminution throughout, not entirely soluble in water and containing free resin uniformly diffused throughout its mass.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto signed our names at Philadelphia Pennsylvania, this ninth day of February, 1907.

HERMAN G. SCHANCHE.
FRANKE STUART HAVENS.
E. L. FULLERTON.

Witnesses: JAMES H. BELL, E. L. FULLERTON.

1,017,693.—Patented February 20, 1912. Application filed February 15, 1907. Serial No. 357,507. Herman G. Schanche, of Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., of Philadelphia, a corporation.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERMAN G. SCHANCHE, of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania (whose present post office address is Thirty-fifth street and Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia, aforesaid), have invented certain new and useful improvements in the Manufacture of Resin Soap, whereof the following is a specification.

Resin soap, as known in the arts, is primarily a resinate of soda, usually carrying indefinite quantities of uncombined resin, or uncombined soda, or both, and ordinarily existing, or used, in aqueous solution.

The methods heretofore commercially employed for its manufacture, though different in detail, are alike in their general principle, in that the essential combination has been effected in what may be termed the "wet way"; the process varying from the crude haphazard method used in many paper mills, where the ingredients are simply boiled together, to form an aqueous solution, and used upon the spot; to the more definite processes wherein it has been attempted to prepare the resinate of soda in a more or less concentrated aqueous solution, which was intended to be subsequently reduced by the addition of water for conversion into size; or even the evaporation of such an aqueous solution until a hard residuum was obtained; the purpose of these two last mentioned processes being to manufacture the resin soap as an article of commerce, which could be shipped in a less bulky form than the ordinary "size," and converted into the latter at the paper mill, by the addition of water. When prepared in what has been above described as the "wet way," i. e., by the formation of a true aqueous solution as an incident to the process of manufacture, the product exhibits great tenacity in retaining a certain amount of the water. So persistent is this retention that I believe it to have been commercially impractical to eliminate all the water without breaking up the compound itself to some extent, or at least losing some of the constituent parts.

In an application for Letters Patent of the United States, filed jointly by Franke Stuart Havens, and myself, simultaneously herewith, being Serial No. 357,506, a process for the manufacture of resin soap is set forth, the characteristic of which is that the chemical reaction, which may be termed the "saponifying" stage, instead of being effected in the "wet way," is attained either in the absence of water, or with only so much water present as shall disappear to the desired extent during the reaction itself, and the subsequent cooling of the product. The purpose and result of this process is to obtain what may

be properly termed "an inherently desiccated" resin soap, of uniform chemical constitution, and in a physical condition which admits of its substantial comminution if desired.

My present invention may be advantageously employed in connection with this last mentioned process, and has for its objects the facilitation of the treatment, and the improvement of the final product.

For the description of my process and its product I will take as a typical formula (but, of course, without restrictive effect) the following: With one hundred (100) pounds of resin, in its natural condition, I may employ thirty-two (32) pounds of crystalline carbonate of soda, first melting the resin, and thereafter maintaining it at a temperature not greatly in excess of its melting point. The ingredients are stirred together, preferably until the saponifying reaction is about complete, and I thereupon add to the mass, while still liquefied by heat, an inert extending substance, preferably one of those which are ordinarily used for the weighting of paper such as clays, talc, agolite, or pearl finish. The extending substance is preferably added in powdered form, and for a charge made up as above, a formula, which could be advantageously followed, would be, to add thirty-five (35) pounds of clay. The proportions of the extending material, however, may be varied to any desired extent not inconsistent with the ultimate use of the product, and I therefore do not, in any way limit such proportion. After the addition, the still liquefied mass should be thoroughly stirred so as to uniformly disseminate the inert extending substance throughout it, thereby incorporating such substance as an incident to the primary manufacture, and the compound should be allowed to solidify by cooling. It may then be ground to the desired degree of fineness and shipped as a commercial article. If desirable, further amounts of such inert material may be introduced and mixed with the product thus made.

If, instead of crystalline carbonate of soda (which itself contains a percentage of water) soda-ash be used, the addition of a certain amount of water may be tolerated with advantage, provided the quantity be not such as to result in the formation of a true aqueous solution of the resin soap itself. I therefore do not wish to be understood as excluding the use of water as an incident to the process, the limitation being that the water shall only be present in such quantity as shall disappear to the desired extent, during the saponifying process and the cooling of the melted product, and without any treatment comparable to that of the evaporation of a true solution. In this instance, as in the other, I add the inert extending material, preferably at the stage above described, and incorporate it with the mass before cooling, and as an incident to the process of manufacture.

Another process for the manufacture of a desiccated resin soap, characterized by non-aqueous solution is that set forth in the application of Franke Stuart Havens, filed simultaneously herewith. My invention can be employed also in connection with said last mentioned process, the important feature in both instances being that the processes permit the incorporation of the extending material as an incident to the manufacture of a desiccated product.

Having thus described my invention, I desire to state that I, of course, do not claim in this application, any feature which is set forth and claimed in the said joint application of Franke Stuart Havens and myself, nor in the said application of Franke Stuart Havens.

My invention has peculiar value for the processes which are characterized by the avoidance of an aqueous solution of the resin soap, itself, during the saponifying process. When thus employed, the incorporation of an inert extending material, prior to the solidification of the mass, has a definite effect upon the process itself, and upon the immediate commercial product, which is wholly distinct from the mere addition of the extending material as a component of the resin size to be ultimately made by the addition of water. Its influence when thus inherently incorporated, may be described as two-fold: (1) It tends to enhance the desiccation characteristic of the saponifying process, and facilitates the grinding after solidification; and, (2) it tends to minimize the susceptibility of the com-

(Continued on page 143.)

FLAVORING EXTRACT SECTION

OFFICIAL REPORT OF FLAVORING EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. S. J. Sherer, of the Sherer-Gillett Co., Chicago, Ill., as president of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association of the United States, makes the following report for July:

"It is a pleasant task to make a report concerning the activities of the association for the month just ended. The committees have been thoroughly organized and the members have entered enthusiastically upon their work.

"The legislative committee is busily engaged in keeping in touch with proposed legislation and in assisting officials, both State and national, in the enforcement of all measures that may tend to promote the interests of the consumer, as well as the manufacturer. It is the aim of this committee to obtain uniformity of State and national laws and to work as far as possible hand-in-hand with the government. With this end in view a member in each State has been appointed State committeeman, and charged with the duty of keeping the association and its members posted in regard to all proposed legislation and other matters of general interest.

"The publicity and membership committees are actively engaged in placing before extract manufacturers information regarding the work of the association, and in addition the State committeemen are working in conjunction with the chairmen of these committees in an endeavor to add to the membership. With the large corps of members working in unison the outlook is exceptionally bright and the results of their efforts so far are highly gratifying.

"The members of the association are being kept informed of the work which is being done by the various committees through the means of monthly letters and circulars, and the spirit of eagerness and willingness to further the interests of the association displayed on all sides bids fair to make this another year of achievement and substantial progress.

"The association is at all times open to inquiries from extract manufacturers who are not members of the association on questions pertaining to the extract business and we invite the correspondence of those to whom we can be of service in such matters."

The following are the committees:

Trade Interests—Mr. John L. Clawson, chairman, The Clawson Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Legislation—Dr. S. H. Baer, chairman, Blanke-Baer Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Transportation—Mr. C. W. Jennings, chairman, the Jennings Mfg. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Publicity—Mr. Frank L. Beggs, chairman, Styron, Beggs & Co., Newark, Ohio.

Membership—Mr. F. P. Beers, chairman, the C. L. Cotton Perfume & Extract Co., Earlville, N. Y.

Attorney for the Association—Mr. Thomas E. Lannen, 1027 First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.

A METHOD FOR THE DETECTION OF SMALL QUANTITIES OF COUMARIN, PARTICULARLY IN FACTITIOUS VANILLA EXTRACTS.

By H. J. WICHMANN,

Assistant Chemist, Denver Food and Drug Inspection Laboratory.

The search for a delicate test for coumarin was prompted by two sets of circumstances: (1) The methods heretofore proposed have proved unreliable for detecting small amounts, and (2) an examination of the records of various food-inspection departments, State and Federal, shows that rarely in recent years has coumarin been found in vanilla extracts unless its presence was declared on the label. For this reason the two extractions by the Hess-PreScott method, which have for their object the separation of coumarin from vanillin, are usually superfluous. These extractions are time consuming and exacting, and hence, if they may be in the majority of cases omitted, a decided advantage is gained.

It is known that when coumarin is fused with potassium hydroxide, potassium salicylate is formed. Vanillin under these conditions forms the potassium salt of protocatechuic acid. If a mixture of vanillin and coumarin is fused with potassium hydroxide the ferric salt test for salicylic acid is hidden by the color produced by the protocatechuic acid. Ferric chloride forms at first a wine color in the alkaline solution of the latter acid. This color changes through purple, blue, and green to colorless on the addition of acid. Protocatechuic acid, however, will not distill over with steam, as is the case with salicylic acid. Upon the foregoing facts the following method for the detection of coumarin in factitious vanilla extracts is based:

Slightly acidify 25 cc. of the extract, if alkaline, with sulphuric acid, add 25 cc. of water, and distill to dryness. To the distillate, containing the vanillin and coumarin, add 15 to 20 drops of 1.1 potassium hydroxide, hastily evaporate the distillate to 5 cc., and transfer to a test tube. Heat the test tube over a free flame until the water completely evaporates and the residue fuses to a colorless, or nearly colorless, mass. The reaction previously described will have occurred. Cool the melt and dissolve in a few cubic centimeters of water. Transfer the solution to a 50 cc. Erlenmeyer flask and acidify slightly with 25 per cent. sulphuric acid. The amount of solution should not be over 10 cc. Finally distill the solution into a test tube containing four or five drops of neutral 0.5 per cent. ferric sulphate or ferric chloride. If coumarin is present in the original extract, an amethyst or purplish color will develop, the intensity being directly proportional to the amount of coumarin.

Vanillin and other normal constituents of vanilla extract do not interfere. The former substance is transformed, as stated, into protocatechuic acid, which does not distill over. Abnormal ingredients which would form salicylic acid under similar conditions, saccharine for example, would prove misleading. Protocatechuic and salicylic

acids can also be separated by benzol, the latter acid being soluble, thus rendering possible the detection of coumarin. To the benzol solution of the salicylic acid, obtained as described above, a few drops of a ferric salt and about 1 cc. of water are added and the mixture shaken. The solution beneath the benzol will be colored purple if coumarin was originally present.

This reaction is very delicate. If pure coumarin is used, 0.1 mg. can be readily detected by adding the ferric salt to the alkaline solution, and then 2 per cent. acid, and finally tenth normal acid to neutralization or development of maximum color. One milligram will give a striking purplish color. One milligram of coumarin and 50 mg. of vanillin will give a distinct purplish color when the separation is made by the distillation method, as just outlined. Twenty-five cubic centimeters of an extract containing 0.005 per cent. of coumarin will give quite a marked amethyst color. This method was tested on numerous vanilla extracts of known composition, and in no case was a color developed when the extract contained no coumarin. In the case of a factitious extract containing 0.04 per cent. coumarin the color developed was a deep purple; by reflected light, almost black.

This method furnishes a quick qualitative test, inasmuch as it takes less than half an hour. Obviously it will shorten the provisional method of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists for vanillin and coumarin in extracts. If no coumarin is found to be present by this method it will be necessary to make only the first ether extraction, thereby doing away with the possible error due to the other two. These same reactions might be used for the quantitative estimation of small amounts of coumarin. The details of the quantitative estimation are the subject of further study.—*Circular No. 95, Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture.*

Lavender Oil Adulterant.

A NEW ADULTERANT FOR LAVENDER OIL:—(T. Delphi-Svensk Farmaceutisk Tidskrift, 1912, No. 5, Apoth-Zeit., 1912, 27, 212-213.—A sample of lavender oil from the south of France had the following characters: Sp. gr. 0.896; optical rotation. + 1.9 degs.; refractive index, 1.465; soluble in 2.6 parts of 70 per cent. alcohol; saponification value after an hour, 86.67 — 88.41; after another half hour 89.44 — 90.5. The oil was found to be adulterated with phthalic acid ester. The use of this substance as an adulterant is due to its solubility in 70 per cent. alcohol, its high ester value, and its relatively feeble odor.

A New Javanese Oil.

The leaves of a laurel, *Acronychia, laurifolia*, known in Java as *kisarira*, have been distilled and yielded about 0.07 per cent. of an oil having a characteristic odor, and the following constants:—Specific gravity at 26 degs., 0.915; optical rotation, + 1 deg. 52 min.; saponification value 11, ester value after saponification 50.9. No aldehydes are present in the oil.

The British Pharmaceutical Conference.

Among the papers read at the recent meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference were several dealing with essential oil and perfumery matters including the following: "Commercial Esters Used in Perfumery, and for Flavoring Purposes," by J. C. Umney and C. T. Bennett; "Note on the Oils of *Ammoniacum*, *Galbanum*, and *Elemi*," by E. F. Harrison and P. A. W. Self; "An Oil from an East Indian Bark," by E. W. Mann.

PURE FOOD AND DRUG NOTES.

In this section will be found all matters of interest contained in FEDERAL AND STATE official reports, newspaper items, etc., relating to perfumes, flavoring extracts, etc.

FEDERAL.

Notices of Judgments Given Under Pure Food and Drugs by the Secretary of Agriculture.

1322.—William J. Wood, Trenton, N. J.; misbranding of a drug product; pleaded non vult, sentence suspended.

1503.—Youngstown Macaroni Co., Youngstown, Ohio; misbranding of macaroni; pleaded guilty; fined \$5 and costs.

1504.—Liebenthal Bros. & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; misbranding of maraschino cherries; pleaded guilty; fined \$50 and costs.

1505.—Liebenthal Bros. & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; misbranding of damiana; pleaded guilty; fined \$50 and costs.

1506.—Dilling & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; adulteration of confectionery; condemned and forfeited.

1507.—Acme Mills Co., Portland, Ore.; misbranding of Ralston select bran and diabetetic flour; fined \$50 and costs.

1508.—John Lotshaw; adulteration of milk; fined \$25 and costs.

1509.—English Canning and Manufacturing Co., Inc., English, Ind.; adulteration of tomato pulp; pleaded guilty; fined \$100 and costs.

1510.—American Preserve Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; adulteration and misbranding of catsup; pleaded guilty; fined \$25 and costs.

1511.—E. G. Lyons & Raas Co., San Francisco, Cal.; misbranding of orange curacao, creme de menthe, palmetto Jamaica rum, and adulteration and misbranding of maraschino; pleaded guilty; fined \$25.

1512.—Central Candy Co., Chicago, Ill.; misbranding of confectionery; pleaded guilty; fined \$100 and costs.

1513.—Chris. Deterding, Formosa, Ill.; adulteration of milk; pleaded guilty; fined \$100 and costs.

1514.—Parodi, Erminio & Co., New York, N. Y.; adulteration and misbranding of gluten paste; pleaded guilty; fined \$25.

1515.—Richard D. Hawkins, Boyds, Md.; adulteration of milk; pleaded guilty; fined \$30.

1516.—Joseph W. Cordell, Lander, Md.; adulteration of cream; pleaded guilty; fined \$5 in each case.

1517.—Walter D. Stockman, Lander, Md.; adulteration of cream; pleaded guilty; fined \$5.

1518.—Dilling & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; adulteration of confectionery; condemned and forfeited.

1519.—S. J. Stevens & Co., Sheboygan, Wis.; misbranding of cheese; after payment of bond product was released.

1520.—William P. Bernagozzi, New York, N. Y.; misbranding of olive oil; pleaded guilty; fined \$25.

1521.—Basilea & Calandra, New York, N. Y.; misbranding of orange curacao; pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.

1522.—R. C. Chance's Sons, Mount Holly, N. J.; adulteration of tomato catsup; entered a plea of non vult; fined \$100.

1523.—Liebenthal Bros. & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; adulteration and misbranding of banana cordial; condemned and forfeited.

1524.—A. Braun Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; adulteration and misbranding of vinegar; after payment of bond product will be released.

1525.—Hunter, Walton & Co., New York, N. Y.; adulteration and misbranding of light skim cheese; after payment of bond product will be released.

1526.—Ben Evers, Sanfordtown, Ky.; J. B. Alexander; Crittenden, Ky.; Henry Menke, Butler, Ky.; George Lucas, Erlanger, Ky.; H. Nostheide and John Meiman,

Devon, Ky.; S. M. Hudson, G. E. Carroll and J. F. West, Walton, Ky.; adulteration of milk; pleaded guilty; fined \$25 each, except Ben Evers, fined \$100.

1527.—Henry Stewart; adulteration of oysters in shell; condemned and forfeited; but on presentation of bond the product should be released.

1528.—Yam Hill Vallet Condensed Milk Co., Amity, Ore.; misbranding of condensed milk; condemned and forfeited; but on presentation of bond the product should be released.

1529.—William Henning Co., Chicago, Ill., adulteration and misbranding of catsup; condemned and forfeited; but on presentation of bond the product should be released.

1530.—G. Mangini & Sons, New York, N. Y.; misbranding of cognac brandy; condemned and forfeited.

1531.—Palmer, Harvey Co., Baltimore, Md.; adulteration of dried blackberries; condemned and forfeited.

1532.—Walter S. Baker, Bridgeton, N. J.; adulteration of tomato pulp; condemned and forfeited.

1533.—J. Langrall & Bro., Inc., Baltimore, Md.; adulteration of tomato pulp; condemned and forfeited.

1534.—Goddard Grocer Co., St. Louis, Mo.; adulteration of tomato catsup; condemned and forfeited.

1535.—Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; misbranding of corn meal; condemned and forfeited; but on presentation of bond product should be released.

1536.—Cockade City Mills Branch, Virginia Consolidated Milling Co.; adulteration of corn meal; condemned and forfeited.

1537.—Steinwender-Stoffregen Coffee Co., St. Louis, Mo.; adulteration of mace; pleaded guilty; fined \$10 and costs.

1538.—F. T. Kuehne Flavoring Extract Co., St. Louis, Mo.; adulteration and misbranding of blackberry flavor and apple cider flavor; pleaded guilty; fined \$10 each in the first and second counts, alleging adulteration and misbranding of blackberry flavor, and fined \$1 and costs each on the third and fourth counts, alleging adulteration and misbranding of apple cider flavor.

1539.—Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo.; adulteration and misbranding of hydrogen peroxide; pleaded guilty; fined \$10 on each count.

1540.—Harry Nicholaou, St. Louis, Mo.; adulteration and misbranding of olive oil; pleaded guilty; fined \$10 and costs on count of adulteration and \$10 on count of misbranding.

1541.—Warner-Jenkinson Co., St. Louis, Mo.; adulteration and misbranding of vanilla extract; pleaded guilty; fined \$10 and costs on charge of adulteration, and \$10 and costs on charge of misbranding.

1542.—Warner-Jenkinson Co., St. Louis, Mo.; adulteration and misbranding of vanilla extract; pleaded guilty; fined \$10 and costs on each count.

1543.—Warner-Jenkinson Co., St. Louis, Mo.; misbranding of crushed strawberries; pleaded guilty; fined \$10 and costs.

1544.—John W. Horter; misbranding of Dr. Caldwell's rheumatism cure; pleaded guilty; fined \$200.

1545.—John W. Horter; misbranding of Dr. Caldwell's Anti-Pain tablets; pleaded guilty; fined \$200.

1546.—Central City Pickle Co., Peoria, Ill.; adulteration and misbranding of vinegar; condemned and forfeited.

1547.—Central City Pickle Co., Peoria, Ill.; adulteration and misbranding of vinegar; condemned and forfeited.

1548.—Kellogg Mfg. Co., Keokuk, Iowa; misbranding of sugar butter; pleaded guilty; fined \$20 and costs.

Stops Federal Food Law Appeals.

There is no longer an appeal in pure food matters from a decision of the referee board of the Department of Agriculture to what is known as the "Three Secretaries Board," composed of the Secretaries of the Treasury, Commerce and Labor and Agriculture, according to an opinion rendered by Attorney General Wickersham. This entirely changes the practice of the past when proprietors or manufacturers of foods or drugs declared deleterious by the

referee board have appealed to the three secretaries. The Attorney General holds that the province of the three secretaries is to make rules and regulations and they have no power to review an action of the Secretary of Agriculture based upon the conclusions of the referee board.

Weights and Measures in Maryland.

Baltimore manufacturers of drugs, spices and other products put up in small packages are considerably stirred by the passage through the Maryland House of the so-called Gould bill, which amends section 8 of an act, entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale and transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes." The Baltimore manufacturers had been led to believe that the bill, which provides that the weight or measure must be plainly and correctly stated on the outside of the package, was still being considered by the House.

W. M. McCormick, who recently retired as president of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, expressed his astonishment. He declared that the bill in question had not received the indorsement of the National Manufacturers' Association, the American Specialty Manufacturers' Association, the Flavoring Extract Association or the two glass bottle manufacturers' organizations as was claimed. He said that the manufacturers did not in the least object to an effective law along the lines of the New York statute which was enacted by the Empire State Legislature at the last session.

Kansas.

The July bulletin of the Kansas State Board of Health says:

No. 5527.—"Oil of Sassafras." C. R. Moore, Delphos. Specific gravity, 1.0728; polarization, 2.69 degs. Oil of sassafras should have a specific gravity of 1.065 to 1.075, and should not deviate the ray of polarized light more than 4 to the right in 100 mm. tube with a temperature of 25 degs. Cent.

No. 5549.—"Mayer's Walnut Oil." Manufactured by Mayer's Walnut Oil Co., Kansas City, Mo. Declared by the manufacturer to be the only hair dye in the world made from pure vegetable and oil and to be an absolutely harmless remedy, quickly applied, and will not stain the skin. Sample was found to contain a salt of silver, ammonia, and a fixed oil.

New South Wales.

A fresh set of regulations under the Pure Food Act, 1908, has been gazetted. These consolidate the amendments made since the original regulations were issued and bring them more into conformity with the recommendations of the Interstate Conference of 1910. One regulation that is new provides that the name and address of the maker or vendor can be omitted where a trade-mark is used which has been shown in an application to the Board of Health to belong to the maker and to be applied to certain kinds or descriptions of food. "Imitation vanilla" and "imitation vinegar" are the names to be used for artificial vanilla-essence and for vinegar.

South Dakota.

Bulletins 33 and 34 have been issued by Alfred N. Cook, Food and Drug Commissioner. Recent investigations have been chiefly of drugs. Mr. Cook announces that all analyses are made by competent chemists, correcting a false impression that under graduates had been permitted to do some of this work.

Connecticut.

Bulletin 172, July, 1912, issued by the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, gives the rules and regulations for enforcing the law relating to the net weight of food products which are sold in packages. The law became effective July 11, 1911, but penalties are not enforceable until eighteen months later, or January 11, 1913.

PATENTS FOR MANUFACTURE OF RESIN SOAP.

(Continued from page 139.)

mercial product to atmospheric conditions. As above stated, these properties are additional to, and wholly independent of, any ultimate effect produced in the size itself by the mere presence of inert extending material therein, and relates specifically to the production and preservation of the desiccated resin soap as an article of manufacture and commerce.

I claim:

1. The process of manufacturing a desiccated acid resin soap, which consists in adding to an excess of melted resin, soda combined with an amount of water only sufficient to cause diffusion and to prevent undue segregation of the soda, but not sufficient to effect solution of the entire mass, and not substantially exceeding the percentage of water which is contained in dry crystalline sodium carbonate, and thereby forming an acid resin soap in an initial state of non-aqueous liquefaction, incorporating with the mass while in such initial liquefied condition an inert extending material, and causing the resultant product to solidify by cooling.

2. As a new composition of matter, an inherently desiccated acid resin soap in a state of substantial comminution throughout, not entirely soluble in water, containing free resin uniformly diffused throughout its mass, and containing an inherently incorporated inert extending material.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, this 13th day of February, 1907.

HERMAN G. SCHANCHE.

Witnesses: SAMUEL J. TAYLOR, JAMES H. BELL.

Soap from Waste Lyes.

According to the Société Commerciale des Crins, the waste lyes that have served for the treatment of vegetable fibres, coconut fibre in particular, can be used up in making hard and soft soaps. The process consists in filtering the waste lye, in order to eliminate matters held in suspension, the filtered liquor being then mixed with oils or fats in the desired proportions, according to the class of soap to be produced, the operation of soapmaking being performed in the same manner as with fresh lye. The invention is claimed to present the two-fold advantage of economically utilising a waste product which can only be recovered at great expense, if intended for use over again for treating vegetable fibres, on which account it is generally run to waste; and of a rapid and economical production of soap, on account of the presence in the lye of considerable quantities of dissolved resins, vasculose, etc., which impart to the soap certain properties not obtained by the use of ordinary lyes.

Floating Soap.

(Austrian Pat. 40,972. R. Fallnicht, Inzersdorf, Vienna.)—Coconut oil, with or without other fats, is warmed to 68 degs. to 104 degs. Fahr. and stirred with the requisite amount of lye for saponification. When the two have been well mixed, a substance that gives off oxygen—preferably hydrogen peroxide—is added, and the mass is stirred until it begins to thicken, whereupon it is transferred to the frames and left to grow warm, the mass then setting hard and mechanically retaining the liberated oxygen. For medicinal bath soaps, tar, carbolic acid and the like may also be incorporated. The hydrogen peroxide may be replaced by an alkali peroxide, but it must be remembered that these substances decompose with formation of free caustic alkali.

Xanthoxylum Oils.

Semmler and Schossberger have made an exhaustive examination of the oils distilled from the fruits of *Xanthoxylum Aubertia* and *X. alatum*. They found the first-named oil to contain an aliphatic terpene, closely related to ocimene and allocimene, and possessing the fol-

lowing characters: Specific gravity, 0.8248; optical rotation, + 30 degs.; and refractive index, 1.49775. A hitherto unknown monocyclic sesquiterpene, to which the name evoidene was assigned, was also isolated. This body had a specific gravity, 0.8781; boiled at 119 degs. to 123 degs., at 9 mm. pressure; optical rotation, — 58 degs.; and refractive index, 1.4990. The oil was also found to contain 40 to 60 per cent. of methyl-eugenol. The highest boiling fraction also contained phlor-acetophenone dimethyl ether. In the oil from *X. alatum* a terpene was discovered which is probably identical with *lævo-salinene*. The oil also contains phlor-acetophenone dimethyl ether and cuminic aldehyde.

SPAIN'S OLIVE OIL TRADE.

In a review of the industries of Spain, which has been received at the Bureau of Manufactures from Barcelona, Consul-General Morgan discusses the olive oil trade of that country, and calls attention to the operations in olive oil and also to the opposition among Spanish olive oil growers to competition from cottonseed and other edible oils. Respecting this opposition to competing edible oils, Mr. Morgan says that the olive growers of Spain have recently placed before the Cortez a proposal for the amplification of a law passed in July, 1892. That law provides that all cottonseed or rapeseed oil imported into Spain must be denatured by the addition of 1½ per cent. of wood tar or petroleum, and also that all imported olive oil found to contain cottonseed oil or other similar products shall be rendered unfit for consumption in the same manner.

Referring to the general olive oil trade during the year, this report says that the aggregate exports of olive oil during the last year amounted to 86,484,715 pounds, valued at \$7,076,019. The largest exportation was to Italy, more than 18,000,000 pounds. Cuba and Argentina received nearly 24,000,000 pounds, and in commenting upon this fact the report says:

"The large shipments to Cuba and Argentina indicate that the Spanish manufacturers are learning the importance of packing and exporting their own oil. The attention of the exporters is being directed by the commercial press to the rapidly growing exports of olives and olive oil to America, especially to the United States, and it is believed that a much greater business can be done if the proper methods of handling these markets are instituted."

To Extract Juice and Oil from Fruit

LEMONS, ORANGES AND THE LIKE, automatic machine for extracting simultaneously the juice and oil of—without mixing them. L. L. Grandin. Fr. Pat. 434,276.

The machine is adapted for extracting the juice and oil from lemons, oranges and the like. The fruits are cut in half and placed in hemispherical receptacles where they are held in position. The pulp is then pressed by a tool provided with a central passage for the exit of the juice. That part of the receptacle in contact with the cortex of the fruit is perforated. The oil expressed can then be collected separately from the juice of the pulp. Arrangements are provided for regulating the pressure.

BARBERS' SUPPLY DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

The ninth annual meeting of the Barbers' Supply Dealers' Association of America is being held, August 13-15, in Chicago, Ill. Joseph B. Gibson, of Duluth, Minn., is president and William E. Burgher, also of Duluth, is secretary. Papers of interest to the members were on the programme and the arrangements for entertaining the visitors were well in hand at last reports. President Gibson, to facilitate matters, appointed Aug. C. Kronquest, of Maywood, Ill., as temporary treasurer on account of the absence of the treasurer, Emil Kraut, of Chicago, who is in Europe.

President Gibson also appointed the following entertainment committee: James G. Barry, Fred Dolle, Aug. C. Kronquest, Fred Steinhaus, J. V. Reed, Otto Haas and Charles Pfanschmidt.

TRADE NOTES

Mr. George Lueders devoted a few weeks or so last month to an auto tour through New England.

Mr. Edward V. Killeen, of George Lueders & Co., this city, enjoyed a vacation rest with his family recently at the Colonial Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J.

Mr. Carl L. Vietor, of Rockhill & Vietor, returned home by the *Kronprinzessin Cecilie* on July 30.

Mr. William Gerhard Mennen was married on July 27 to Miss Irene M. Schenck, of New York City. They have just returned from the honeymoon through New England by auto. Mr. Mennen is treasurer of the Gerhard Mennen Chemical Co.

Mr. Alois von Isakovics, proprietor of the Synfleur Scientific Laboratories, Monticello, N. Y., with his family has been enjoying an outing this summer, using an auto-



MR. ALOIS VON ISAKOVICS IN THE TONNEAU.

mobile and viewing some of the fine scenery in this section of the country, with detours to the watering places which dot the Atlantic coast. From Atlantic City he writes as follows: "My Peerless car has given us lots of pleasure, and we have made the rounds of the ocean resorts, Far Rockaway, Long Branch, Seabright, Lake Como and Atlantic City. Today I am en route for Philadelphia. Tomorrow I will be either in Stroudsburg or Delaware Water Gap."

Mr. C. H. Russell, of Ungerer & Co., New York, just sailed for Bermuda with his family, and will remain away about two weeks.

Mr. Henry M. Hymes, of Hymes Bros. Co., New York, is spending the week ends with his family in Sullivan County, N. Y.

American Druggists' Syndicate is making arrangements to build a new drug manufacturing plant, to cost \$250,000, at Cleveland, Ohio. In addition to other products there will be departments for the manufacture of perfumery and soaps.

Mr. F. H. Ungerer, of Ungerer & Co., New York, has just returned from a vacation at Lake Wentworth, N. H., where he spent two pleasant weeks with his family.

Mr. Carl Schaetzer, president of the Compagnie Morana, New York, returned to this country on July 21 on the *President Grant*, and was greeted on his arrival by Warren E. Burns and Williard F. Walsh, his associates.

Mr. Schaetzer was accompanied on his four months' visit to Europe by Mrs. Schaetzer, and both are looking and feeling very well. Mr. Schaetzer spent some time with his principals at Zurich, Switzerland, and Grasse, France, his interests in the latter place being bound up with Messrs. Bruno Court. Several days were spent at the Villa les Chênes, the home of Mr. Augustin Merle, who is the managing member of the firm.



MESSRS. SCHAEZTER, MERLE AND MUNTON.

The other gentlemen shown in the photograph are Augustin Merle and Charles Munton, who visited this country last spring in the interest of the firm. All three are now members of the Cork Club, Mr. Schaetzer and Mr. Merle having been initiated by Mr. Munton, who is the ranking French member of the club.

The Compagnie Morana, New York, has just announced that it has acquired the American agency of the well-known Otto of Rose firm, Christo Christoff, Kazanlik, Bulgaria. This makes one further step for the Compagnie Morana, New York, toward its goal as a complete supply house for perfumers' and soapmakers' raw materials.

Señor Pedro Arzani, of Gutierrez Zamora, V. C., Mexico, a well-known exporter of vanilla beans, etc., was a recent visitor to New York. The editor had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Arzani at the office of Messrs. Thurston & Braidich, and in company with Mr. J. Ed Young, of that firm, spent a pleasant half hour *pelando la pava*.

Mr. Alfred J. Higgins, general manager of the perfume spirits plant of Zinsser & Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., was a recent visitor to this office. Mr. Higgins reports that the perfume spirits plant is intact as it was not damaged by the recent fire, and in consequence there has been no interruption in manufacturing or shipping.

Mr. C. Mahlon Kline, vice-president of the Smith, Kline & French Co., Philadelphia, enjoyed a vacation recently at Beach Haven, N. J., where the golf links afforded him exercise and amusement.

The International Congress of Applied Chemistry, which will be held in New York and Washington next month, will bring here a chemist well known to the perfume industry.



MR. ED. DE LAIRE.

We refer to Mr. Ed. de Laire, of Paris, head of the house that bears his name. Mr. de Laire is a delegate to the Congress from the Syndicat des Produits Chimiques de France, and from the Syndicat de la Droguerie. He will also have the honor to represent the Societe Chimique de France, of which he is one of the vice-presidents.

Mr. de Laire will be accompanied by Mme. de Laire and their two children, and before the party returns to France, they will make a tour of the United States and Canada.

Mr. Joseph Matthias, manager for Mr. James Horner, has gone for a fortnight's fishing trip on the St. Lawrence River.

Mr. Russell R. Sloan, manager of the vanilla bean department of the Dodge & Olcott Co., this city, spent his vacation at Lake Mahopac, N. Y.

Mr. Ed Long, of Sethness & Co., Chicago, flavor and perfume specialists, visited the local trade early this month.

Mr. A. C. Leonard, of the Seeley Manufacturing Co., Windsor, Ont., Can., spent a few weeks at Atlantic City and Asbury Park last month with his young son Richard. Before going back he visited friends in the trade in New York.

Mr. Percy C. Magnus, of Magnus, Maybee & Reynard, of this city, has been spending a good part of the warm weather season on fishing excursions aboard his motor yacht, the *Advance*, off Shelter Island, at the eastern extremity of Long Island, where he has a summer home. A party of nine, including Mr. Magnus and his two sons, on one of the trips recently made a record catch of more than 200 sea bass, varying in weight from one and a half pounds to five and a half pounds.

Mr. William A. Ward, formerly perfumer for the De Meridor Co., Scranton, Pa., is now filling a similar position with the De Meridor Co., of Newburg, N. Y., the successor to the old concern.

Mr. Paul Harrison, manager of the New York sales-rooms and offices of James A. Webb & Son, manufacturers of alcohol, has been enjoying golf and other seasonable summer pleasures at Berryville, Va.

Mr. Albert F. Bertine, cashier for Mr. James B. Horner, this city, enjoyed his vacation recently by touring Connecticut in an automobile.

On another page will be found the initial advertisement of the Philip Munter Co. This concern has heretofore limited its activities to French labels, as it had been for several years representing Etablissement Minot, of Paris.

They have just arranged to represent Marius Milou & Co., of Montelimar, France, a manufacturer of perfume boxes. The aim of the Philip Munter Co. is to establish a complete supply house, and as the head of the corporation, Mr. Philip Munter, is quite well-known personally to leading perfumers all over the country, he is very likely to receive encouraging support to his efforts.



MR. PHILIP MUNTER.

Messrs. Roure-Bertrand Fils, Grasse, France, who have always devoted much of their energy to liquid concrete flower oils, have just announced the production of a new line of products in this class, to which they have given the name NEO-ABSOLUTES. Mr. Edwin H. Burr, manager of the American branch of Roure-Bertrand Fils, is very enthusiastic about the new line, which he is offering to American manufacturers for the first time in this issue.

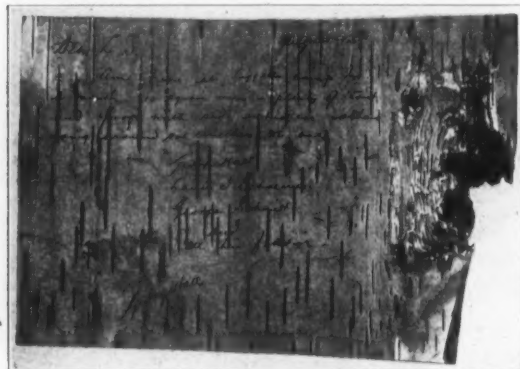
PERFUMERY AND ESSENTIAL OIL RECORD, Special Number, July 9, 1912.—This is a 48-page issue containing the three post-graduate lectures on essential oils delivered before the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain by Sir William A. Tilden, Prof. W. H. Perkin and Mr. John C. Umney. The lectures are entitled, "The History and Chemical Relations of the Terpenes" (Tilden); "The Synthesis of the Terpenes" (Perkin); and "Essential Oils: Their Constitution and Commerce" (Umney).

This series of lectures is due to the generosity of Mr. S. W. Fairchild, of New York, and we trust the time is not far distant that a series of lectures may be arranged in New York. The series should be even more comprehensive and detailed. We, on this side of the water, are not so fortunate as our English cousins in that New York, though the center of supply, by no means has within its environs any considerable proportion of the manufacturing chemists that are interested in this subject. The *Record* is entitled to great credit for its enterprise in publishing these lectures so promptly and in such neat form.

Mr. Walter Janvier, selling agent in the United States for A. & F. Pears, soap manufacturers of England, who died January 29, 1911, left an estate of \$16,404.21, all in personalty, according to an appraisal filed recently in the Transfer Tax Office of the Surrogates' Court by Deputy State Controller Wallace S. Fraser. All this is left to his widow and children, with the exception of \$500, which is bequeathed to his mother-in-law, Mrs. Phoebe L. Hall.

Showing to what extent their soaps are imitated, A. & F. Pears, Ltd., London, England, recently made a display. There were a large number of samples, many frosted and misshapen, although only a few months old, and these were labeled with the country of origin, such as Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Portugal, Sweden, Greece and Argentina. In some cases the wrappers were shown, considerable pains having been taken by some of the imitators to copy the old-style lettering of the genuine article.

Mr. George Hall, president of the United Perfume Co., Boston, sent us a birch bark postal from the wilds of Maine. As he says, he is at the camp of Dr. Louis K. Liggett, who is president of the United Drug Co., Boston. The other members of the party are



BIRCH BARK POSTAL FROM MR. GEORGE HALL.

Louis I. Schreiner, of the United Drug Co., and George Schmitt, of Schmidt & Co., New York. The camp is located near the Dead River in Franklin County, but we venture the opinion that the river is the only dead one in the neighborhood.

Hanson-Jenks Co., perfumers, this city, have sent to their friends the August calendar of their series of monthly reminders, bearing another of the girl portrayals of Frank H. Desch. "Isabel" is the August subject.

Anderson (Ind.) *Herald* reports that the Horton Liquid Soap Co., of that place, has been absorbed by a Chicago concern.

Mr. Daniel J. Mahler, manufacturer of cosmetics and massage cream, Providence, R. I., has sued Amos D. Palmer, of that city, for \$25,000 damages for the alleged alienation of the affections of the former's wife.

A New York perfumer, recently returned from Europe, tells the story of a wealthy American girl who was attending a social function at a country house in England and turned the tables neatly on an inquisitor.

"You American girls have not such healthy complexions as we have," said an English duchess to the girl. "I always wonder why our noblemen take a fancy to your white faces."

"It isn't our white faces that attract them," responded the American; "it's our greenbacks."

Mr. W. C. Cater, a traveling salesman for a Kentucky soap concern, recently had an experience with the authorities at Vicksburg, Miss., which made him very angry. A tax collector required him to pay a tax for doing business in the state, although the State Auditor declares that there is no law requiring the salesman to pay for the privilege of doing business.

Employees of Kirkman & Son, soaps, Brooklyn, N. Y., held their annual outing on July 27 to Glendale, Long Island. Baseball, bowling, other sports, dancing and speeches by the employers and others formed features of a very happy event.

The sixtieth annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association is being held in Denver in the week beginning August 19.

Fire in a warehouse belonging to the soap plant of William Waltke & Co., St. Louis, recently caused a loss of about \$35,000. Fortunately the flames were confined to the one building. Work has already been begun on a new warehouse to replace the burned structure.

Red Cross Liquid Soap Co., 170 North Fifth avenue, Chicago, sustained about \$3,000 damage by fire on July 23.

Pennsylvania Soap Co. has filed a judgment in New York against the Babeskin Soap Co. for \$125.

The police at Freeport, Ill., recently stopped the operations of a peddler of perfumery, who, it was said, hired boys to sell his goods and offered generous pay and premiums, but had vanished from other cities after cheating the boys and failing to produce any premiums.

Green Bay Soap Co., Green Bay, Wis., which recently was held up, has received a permit from the local authorities for rendering.

The imports of perfumery materials into Australia during 1910 were valued at £98,919, as against £79,798 in 1909.

J. J. Krom Co.'s plant, which was moved in 1908 from Atlanta to Chattanooga, Tenn., has moved into larger quarters at 31 and 33 Market square, in the latter city. Dr. J. J. Krom is president and founder of the company. R. M. Rose is vice-president and largely interested in the business. P. M. Birmingham is secretary.

treasurer and general manager. The products of this firm are Krom Hair Soap, Beauty Soap, Hair Tonic, Beauty Cream and Krom Scalp Remedy. The company has started W. G. Phillips as traveling salesman in north Alabama and southern Middle Tennessee. Dan W. Sriver will introduce Krom products into Kentucky.

An injunction has been granted by Supreme Court Justice Tompkins, restraining the operation of the Smith soap factory in Ridge street, Port Chester, N. Y., pending decision in a suit begun by Clara A. M. Greer and others, to have the factory declared a nuisance. This is the fourth action against the manufacturer, the other three having failed.

Amole Soap Company, Peoria, Ill., is out of bankruptcy, due to the efforts of Edward White, formerly of this city, who took hold of the property thirteen months ago when there was an indebtedness of \$35,000 and not a dollar to liquidate it. Mr. White as trustee, placed the concern on a dividend-paying basis. The company has been reorganized and its present officers are: Edward White, president and manager; W. W. Brayshaw, vice-president and chemist; B. W. Brayshaw, secretary and superintendent; C. W. Brayshaw, treasurer and auditor. Directors: Frank Fischer, C. J. Walter, the three Brayshaw brothers previously mentioned, and Edward White.

Imperial Soap & Oil Company, of which Mr. E. P. Fitzpatrick is the head, has built up a large business in a short time in Oklahoma City, Okla., a recent order having been for a whole carload of White Owl soap.

Adhesives of all descriptions and for all purposes imaginable are the specialty of The Arabol Manufacturing Company, 100 William street, New York. "We make a special preparation for labeling on tin, called Tinnol," they say, "which meets all requirements. For pasting labels on glass we make Crystol and a variety of other gums. Stannol is an adhesive for use on tin-foil."

Henderson Lithographing Company sends us particularly neat and well executed small card calendars for July and August.

The exports of essential oils from Italy in 1911 were valued at \$1,520,570, against \$1,657,644 in 1910.

Price Lists, Circulars, Etc., Received.

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS, London, Eng.—Wholesale price list, July-August, of essential oils, Allen's Solid and Liquid Extracts, and other ingredients for perfumery and flavoring use.

E. SACHSSE & Co., Leipzig, Germany.—Wholesale price list of essential oils and essences, synthetic perfumes and flower oils. Novelties are listed and an active demand is reported for artificial bergamot oil and geraniin.

LIQUID BOTTLER, Chicago.—The July issue of this neat and useful publication, which is published by the Liquid Carbonic Co., as usual contains much interesting matter for the bottling trade.

REXALL AD-VANTAGES, for July, makes some interesting

announcements regarding the annual meeting of the United Drug Co., of Boston, to be held in St. Louis, September 17-20. This publication grows more entertaining with each new issue.

N. A. R. D. NOTES.—The tenth anniversary of this live and interesting organ of the retail druggists of the country is at hand, full of matter about the annual convention of the National Association at Milwaukee, August 12. *Notes* was started to give the retail druggists a weekly journal filled with matter concerning them and their interests which they could not get into print otherwise. It has grown from a little four page leaflet to an imposing publication, filled with news and advertising. The anniversary number has 186 pages.

IN MEMORIAM FOR DEPARTED FRIENDS.

HERMAN T. FRITZSCHE, of Fritzsche Bros., August, 1906.

WILLIAM PHILLIP UNGERER, Ungerer & Co., August, 1907.

EUGENE MIANNAY, perfumer, August, 1908.

ANDREW P. BEDFORD, soaps, August, 1909.

ADOLPH LEBERMAN, L. M. Leberman & Sons, soap manufacturers, Philadelphia, August, 1910.

AARON W. C. WILLIAMS, Williams Soap Co., August, 1910.

HUBERT SCHLIENGER, Bertrand Freres, August, 1910.

Obituary Note.

Mr. Willis J. Powell, for many years in the soap manufacturing business in Schaeffer Bros. & Powell, St. Louis, died on July 13 at his home in that city, aged 81 years. Two sons and two daughters survive.

Mr. Emil Aaron, retired capitalist and formerly a manufacturer of soap, died this month at his home, in Riverside drive, New York City, at the age of 70 years. Two sons only survive him.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Universal Antiseptic Powder Co., Camden, N. J., has been incorporated with \$125,000 capital stock, by George R. Butler, William J. S. Fairman and William de B. Fairman.

Relda Manufacturing Co., Newark, N. J., has been formed to manufacture facial creams, perfumes, toilet articles, etc., by E. Adler, J. S. Legis and H. C. Barrett, all of Newark.

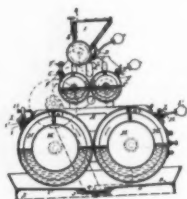
Tulsa Soap Co., Tulsa, Okla., has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock, by L. B. Pence, Marietta Pence and J. B. Prentice, all of Tulsa.

Livingston Co., to manufacture soaps and polishes at New Haven, Conn., mentioned in our last issue, was incorporated by Fred Wallace, Archie Coonie and Howard C. Webb, all of New Haven. The capital stock is \$5,000.

Hoffman Soap Co., San Francisco, Cal., with a capitalization of \$50,000, has been incorporated by F. C. Hoffman, W. A. Miller and B. W. Dobbins.

Fleurodor Scientific Perfume Co. (not inc.), 133 E. Sixteenth street, New York (Rudolph Eberhardt); capital, \$25,000. Mr. Eberhardt was formerly perfumer for Richard Hudnut, and latter became a member of the firm of Hedden & Eberhardt, which was succeeded by Charles Hedden, Inc.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.



1033737

Santalema

31572

Fruite Balm

5668

ABAGA

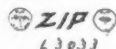
60588



1034187

LIPRUDI

61520



ZIP

63033



VIDENT

63217

Julie

61614

SYLVODORA

62769

MARY STUART

63063



63390

CHARM

44159



57063



61822

MADAME BUTTERFLY

63064

FAROLA

63414

osco

45244

BEAUTY-

60077



61398

Bap-Ode

63138

KINOX

63195

MEL-OR-INE

63496

OXZIBO

52931



60587



62665

ALOA BRANI



61129

UNCLE



63598

NOTE TO READERS.

This department is conducted under the general supervision of a very competent patent and trade mark attorney. This report of patents, trade marks, labels and designs is compiled from the official records of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C. We include everything relating to the four co-ordinate branches of the essential oil industry, viz.: Perfumes, Soap, Flavoring Extracts and Toilet Preparations.

The trade marks shown above are described under the heading "Trade Marks Applied For," and are those for which registration has been *allowed*, but not yet *issued*. All protests for infringement, etc., should be made promptly to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

All inquiries relating to patents, trade marks, labels, copyrights, etc., should be addressed to

PATENT AND TRADE MARK DEPT.,
Perfumer Pub. Co. 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

PATENTS ISSUED.

1,033,737.—MACHINE FOR MAKING SOAP POWDER.—Walter M. Schwartz and Elwood B. Ayres, Philadelphia, Pa., assignors to The Philadelphia Textile Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., a Corporation of Pennsylvania. Filed January 6, 1912. Serial No. 669,844. (Cl. 87—16.)

The combination in a soap powder machine, of a pair of drums; means for scraping the soap from said drums; a screen mounted under the drums for receiving the material scraped therefrom; means for agitating the screen; and means for allowing the material to pass from the screen which is not fine enough to pass therethrough.

1,034,187.—SOAP-HOLDER.—Daniel Boutell, Buffalo, N. Y. Filed August 15, 1910. Serial No. 577,211. (Cl. 45—28.)

A soap holder comprising a member which is secured to the cake of soap and has a projecting stem, and a

holding member for said stem comprising a casing, a clutch carrier in said casing which is movable to permit the insertion of said stem into one end of said casing, said clutch carrier being cylindrical and having a head at one end and an annular groove in its opposite end for engagement with a key for holding said carrier against movement, a clutch member arranged in said head and adapted to engage said stem, means in said casing for forcing said clutch member into holding engagement with said stem to prevent the withdrawal of the stem from the casing, and a cap which closes the opposite end of said casing, said casing having an opening for the admission of said key, substantially as set forth.

TRADE MARKS REGISTERED.

87,438.—Tooth Paste and Powder.—George R. Elliott, Stockton, Cal.

Filed December 1, 1910. Serial No. 53,065. Published May 14, 1912.

87,475.—Certain Medicines and Pharmaceutical Preparations.—The Owl Drug Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Filed April 2, 1910. Serial No. 48,823. Published May 14, 1912.

87,477.—Toilet Powders.—William E. Pentz, St. Joseph, Mo.

Filed March 11, 1912. Serial No. 62,117. Published May 14, 1912.

87,479.—Face-Creams, Face-Powders and Rouge.—Louis Philippe, New York, N. Y.

Filed February 1, 1912. Serial No. 61,187. Published May 14, 1912.

87,515.—Certain Pharmaceutical Preparation.—Alpheus Armor, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Filed February 24, 1912. Serial No. 61,703. Published May 21, 1912.

87,520.—Beeswax.—E. A. Bromund Co., New York, N. Y.
Filed December 13, 1911. Serial No. 60,198. Published
May 21, 1912.

87,529.—Massage-Creams, Rouges, Powder-Pastes, Hair-Tonics, Face-Powders.—Elmo Sisters, Philadelphia, Pa.
Filed January 2, 1912. Serial No. 60,538. Published
March 5, 1912.

87,540.—Certain Pharmaceutical Preparations.—Charles E. Ising, New York, N. Y.

Filed January 24, 1912. Serial No. 61,003. Published
May 21, 1912.

87,560.—Certain Toilet Preparations.—The Owl Drug Company, San Francisco, Cal.

Filed March 20, 1912. Serial No. 62,306. Published
May 21, 1912.

87,569.—Dissoluble Powder for the Treatment of the Skin.—James M. Snitzler, Chicago, Ill.

Filed February 10, 1912. Serial No. 61,413. Published
May 21, 1912.

87,570.—Hair Tonic.—Ernest Spenard, Biddeford, Me.

Filed January 20, 1912. Serial No. 60,945. Published
May 21, 1912.

87,577.—Perfumery Ingredients.—Ungerer & Co., New York, N. Y.

Filed March 18, 1912. Serial No. 62,247. Published
May 21, 1912.

87,580.—Perfumes, Toilet Waters, Talcum Powder and Toilet Creams.—The C. B. Woodworth Sons Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Filed February 16, 1912. Serial No. 61,543. Published
May 21, 1912.

87,590.—Certain Named Toilet Preparations.—Amerikai Porcellan-Powder Reszveny-Tarsasag, Budapest, Austria-Hungary.

Filed June 22, 1910. Serial No. 50,507. Published May
14, 1912.

87,640.—Olive Oil.—Antonio Magnano, Seattle, Wash.

Filed June 5, 1911. Serial No. 56,822. Published August
1, 1911.

87,683.—Certain Toilet Disinfectants and Medicinal Preparations.—Maria Szabo, Budapest, Austria-Hungary.

Filed September 20, 1909. Serial No. 44,809. Published
April 30, 1912.

87,699.—Certain Toilet Preparations.—Daniel Albert, New York, N. Y.

Filed March 7, 1911. Serial No. 54,910. Published May
28, 1912.

87,726.—Scents.—H. Bronnley & Co., Limited, London, England.

Filed February 28, 1912. Serial No. 61,785. Published
May 28, 1912.

87,743.—Certain Toilet Cosmetics. Henriette Gabilla, Paris, France.

Filed December 21, 1912. Serial No. 60,390. Published
June 4, 1912.

87,744.—Certain Toilet Cosmetics.—Henriette Gabilla, Paris, France.

Filed December 21, 1911. Serial No. 60,391. Published
June 4, 1912.

87,745.—Certain Toilet Cosmetics. Henriette Gabilla, Paris, France.

Filed December 21, 1911. Serial No. 60,392. Published
June 4, 1912.

87,746.—Certain Toilet Cosmetics.—Henriette Gabilla, Paris, France.

Filed December 21, 1911. Serial No. 60,393. Published
June 4, 1912.

87,793.—Toilet Soap and Shaving Soap.—The Oxypathor Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Filed January 29, 1912. Serial No. 61,125. Published
May 21, 1912.

87,802.—Face Cream.—Simon Picard & Brothers, Juarez and Chihuahua, Mexico.

Filed February 9, 1912. Serial No. 61,381. Published
May 28, 1912.

87,821.—Toilet Compounds for Treating Ailments of the Human Skin, and Shampooing.—H. W. Taylor & Co., New York, N. Y.

Filed April 8, 1911. Serial No. 55,620. Published May
28, 1912.

87,823.—Perfume.—Joseph Tetlow, Philadelphia, Pa.
Filed October 10, 1911. Serial No. 59,093. Published
May 28, 1912.

LABELS REGISTERED.

16,466.—Title: "Perspi-No." (For Toilet Powder).—Perspo Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed June 15, 1912.

16,470.—Title: "Royal Blue Laundry Bar." (For Laundry Bar).—Charles Stoddart, Buffalo, N. Y. Filed May 31, 1912.

16,481.—Title: "Hygeia Antiseptic Mouth Wash and Gargle." (For Mouth-Wash and Gargle).—E. B. Cootes, Norfolk, Va. Filed June 19, 1912.

16,494.—Title: "Norgaard's Almond Complexion Soap." (For Soap).—Norgaard Soap Co., Winona, Minn. Filed July 12, 1912.

16,495.—Title: "Genuine Old Country Green Soap." (For Soap).—Norgaard Soap Co., Winona, Minn. Filed July 12, 1912.

16,496.—Title: "Norgaard's Ox Gall Soap." (For Soap).—Norgaard Soap Co., Winona, Minn. Filed July 12, 1912.

16,500.—Title: "Rowell's Hair Clenz and Tonic." (For a Remedy for Hair and Scalp Diseases).—Salina A. Rowell, Detroit, Mich. Filed May 11, 1912.

TRADE MARKS APPLIED FOR.

31,512.—William Lichtermann, Nice, France. (Filed December 2, 1907. Claims use since February 27, 1905).—Shampoo Powder, Hair Lotion, Rice Toilet Powder, Freckle Cream and Perfumes.

44,159.—Franklin MacVeagh & Co., Chicago, Ill. (Filed August 16, 1909. Claims use since A. D. 1889).—Cottonseed Salad Oil, Flavoring Extracts, etc.

45,244.—Oklahoma Supply Co., Oklahoma, Okla. (Filed October 11, 1909. Claims use since February 1, 1907).—Flavoring Extracts, etc.

52,931.—Gowan Med. Co., Durham, N. C. (Filed November 25, 1910. Claims use since August 20, 1910).—A Soap for Toilet and Bath Purposes.

56,688.—Mary Higgins, Indianapolis, Ind. (Filed May 29, 1911. Claims use since September, 1909.) [No claim being made to the word "Balm."]—A Face Lotion.

57,063.—Henriette Gabilla, Paris, France. (Filed June 15, 1911. Claims use since May 20, 1911).—Perfumes, Lotions, Toilet Waters and Creams, Toilet Powders and Rouges, and Dentifrices in Paste, Powder and Liquid Form.

60,077.—Colgate & Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed December 5, 1911. Claims use since November 24, 1911).—Soaps and Soap Powders.

60,587.—Dr. Bayer Es Társa, Budapest, Hungary. (Filed January 3, 1912. Claims use since December 1, 1909).—Salve for Dermatological Purposes.

60,588.—Dr. Bayer Es Társa, Budapest, Hungary. (Filed January 3, 1912. Claims use since February 29, 1908).—Salves for Dermatological Purposes.

61,129.—The Angelus Co., Pasadena, Cal. (Filed January 29, 1912. Claims use since September 2, 1911.) [No claim being made for the word "Brand."]—Concentrated Fresh Fruit and Fruit Juices for Flavoring Purposes.

61,398.—The McWhirter Chemical Co., Trenton, N. J. (Filed February 10, 1912. Claims use since February 1, 1912.) [No claims being made to the words "The McWhirter Chemical Company, 309 Broadway, New York, a Bleach and Color Preserver," nor to the words "Trade Mark or Brand, a Time-Saving, Labor-Saving, Money-Saving, Combined Bleach, Cleanser and Color Preserver."]

—A Chemical Bleaching Powder for Laundry Use.

61,520.—E. Wertheimer & Cie, Paris, France. (Filed February 15, 1912. Claims use since December, 1911).—Perfumes for the Toilet, Face Powder and Remedy for Chapped Skin.

61,614.—The Juliet Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed February 19, 1912. Claims use since April 1, 1911).—A Face Wax for the Prevention and Removal of Wrinkles.

61,822.—Emmanuel G. Sophos, Lowell, Mass. (Filed

(Continued on page 152.)

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE AND MARKET REPORT

CRETE.

OLIVE CROP.—The British Consul-General at Canea reports that, owing to the lack of rain last year the olive crop of Crete is only expected to yield about 15,000 tons this season, or about half the yield of a "good" crop. The crop in the Candia district will probably be poor, and in Rethymo the prospects are so bad that merchants are holding back in anticipation of higher prices. About 8,000 tons of last season's oil still remain in Canea; about 4,000 tons each in the Candia and Lassithi districts; and about 2,000 tons in the Rethymo district.

ENGLAND.

PEPPERMINT AND LAVENDER.—A tour recently made through the peppermint and lavender growing districts in Surrey, shows that the serious apprehensions of the growers during the recent drought, which stopped all planting out, have now been allayed. Such is the recuperative power of the peppermint-plant that at the time of writing the crop on the whole appears as if the season had been quite normal. The lavender-plants look healthy and show good promise of flower.

FRANCE.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Félix Varaldi-Tourel, son of Mr. F. Varaldi, Cannes, has been appointed Vice-Consul to the Netherlands.

Mr. Auguste Muller, of Bertrand Freres, is receiving congratulations upon the advent of a son who was recently born to Mr. and Mme. Muller. The lad's name is Robert.

WORLD'S CHEMICAL COURT.—The French Government, vitally affected by a number of decisions against it on important chemical disputes in the United States, has asked for a world's court to consider chemical problems. It has entered into correspondence with various important powers, with the purpose of securing a conference of government representatives at Paris next winter. The purpose is to have these matters determined by a consensus of opinion of the principal countries rather than by the dictum of one government.

JAPAN.

PEPPERMINT INDUSTRY.—The British Vice-Consul at Hakodate reports that the Hokkaido district is one of the chief centers of peppermint cultivation in Japan, the annual value of the crop being about £60,000. The steady progress made in the cultivation of the peppermint plant is shown by the following table, which shows the production during recent years:

	Amount.	Value.
1903	774,584 lbs.	£2,324
1908	13,963,753 "	24,383
1909	14,309,072 "	44,229
1910	23,980,126 "	57,430

TOILET SOAP.—China is Japan's principal market for the article. In 1906 the value of such soap exported to China amounted to £52,630; but a decline set in in the following year, and in 1910 the value exported was reduced to £35,420. Subsequently, small capitalists in Tientsin and Shanghai started the industry and began to imitate Japanese soaps. This, coupled with the production of an inferior quality in Japan, caused the Japanese article to lose its reputation on the Chinese market, with the result that the export declined.

TOOTH BRUSHES.—China imports about \$250,000 worth of tooth brushes from Osaka, Japan, annually, the manufacturers in that city also furnishing the United States with about \$1,000,000 worth, Canada with about \$125,000 worth and Australia, India and several European countries with material quantities. The use of foreign toilet requisites in the open ports in China is increasing.

SPAIN.

ESSENTIAL OILS.—E. J. Norton, of Malaga, gives a review of the business in Spanish essential oils during 1910 and 1911. He says: "About twelve years ago the production of essential oils was commenced in this province, and although one of the less important, as measured by the value of the product, it is one of the growing, and apparently one of the most successful, of the newer local industries. There are five establishments at Malaga engaged in the manufacture of essential oils, two of the plants being modern steam distilleries with German chemists in charge. As the entire product of the factories are exported, all processes of distillation, expression, and enfleurage are conducted in the most scientific manner. The character of the industry is illustrated by the variety of products exported, which are, among others, oils of juniper, red thyme, rosemary, lavender, spike, geranium, pennyroyal, anise, neroli, and lemon. While there is little or practically no cultivation of herbs or flowers for the production of essential oils, raw materials are obtainable in abundance and the distilleries are able to operate all through the year."

SOAP.—The exports of soap from Seville during 1911 amounted to 10,383,938 pounds, against 16,413,990 pounds the previous year.

TUSCANY.

OLIVE CROP.—Consul Frank Deedmeyer, of Leghorn, reports that the prospects for a good olive crop in Tuscany are favorable. The blossoming was abundant, the fruit is developing in a normal manner, and no insects have appeared to date.

THE DOMESTIC MARKET.

Attar of roses continues to be one of the most interesting features of the market. The trade was considerably interested in the following report from the *London Financial Times*:

"As a result of a short crop, restricted harvest through heat and consequent high prices for the flowers the price of attar of roses is likely to be unusually high this season. Private advices give the Bulgarian crop at 125,000 ounces, against 170,000 ounces last year, but other authorities consider this estimate to be overstated by 100 per cent. At any rate, distillers have had to pay as much as 2½d. (5½ cents) per pound for the flowers, as compared with 1¼d. (3½ cents) per pound last year, and new season's attar is being quoted at 90s. (\$21.90) net per English ounce. It is estimated that 225 pounds of flowers will be required to produce 1 ounce of attar, as against the average requirement of 160 pounds. Local attempts to corner the supplies threaten to advance prices still further."

The price given in the *Times* is much higher than that prevailing in the American market. The highest quotation here is \$16, with a range from \$12 to \$16 nominally. Contracts are being signed with the prices not made public. Reports that measures on the part of the principal Bulgarian exporters will be taken to check the upward movement are received.

The importations of lemon oil during June amounted to 40,310 pounds, making a total for the fiscal year of 357,174 pounds, against 430,458 pounds in the previous fiscal year and 415,501 in 1910.

The decrease in importations is reflected in the market, which is firm, with a well sustained demand for the oil. Spot stocks in the primary market are reported to be light.

Orange oil is reported quiet, with no change in the situation of any importance.

Citronella oil is very firm with the supplies reported exhausted in Ceylon, and an upward tendency here.

The peppermint situation is decidedly favorable for a

PRICES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

(It should be borne in mind by purchasers that the market quotations in this journal are quantity prices.
For very small orders the prices would be slightly higher.)

Almond, Bitter .....per lb.	\$3.50	Lemon	1.85	BEANS.	
" F. F. P. A.	4.50	Lemongrass	1.70-1.80		
" Artificial .....	.55	Limes, expressed	2.00	Tonka Beans, Angostura...	6.50
" Sweet True .....	.60-.65	" distilled .....	.50	" " Para	3.00
" Peach-Kernel .....	.25-.30	Linaloe	2.75	Vanilla Beans, Mexican....	4.00-6.00
Amber, Crude .....	.15	Mace, distilled .....	.75	" " Cut... 3.87½-4.00	
" Rectified .....	.30	Mustard Seed, gen.....	8.50	" " Bourbon... 3.75-4.50	
Anise	1.50	" artificial	2.00	" " Tahiti	1.90
Aspic (Spike)	1.10-1.25	Myrbane, rect. ....	.12	SUNDRIES.	
Bay, Porto Rico.....	2.90	Neroli, petale	30.00-40.00		
Bay	2.75	" artificial	15.00-17.00	Ambergris, black ....(oz.)	15.00-20.00
Bergamot, 35%-36%....	6.50	Nutmeg .....	.80	" gray	25.00-27.50
Birch (Sweet)	1.75	Opoponax	7.00	Civet, horns	1.50-1.75
Bois de Rose, Femelle....	3.75-4.00	Orange, bitter	2.85	Chalk, precipitated .....	.04¼-.06
Cade .....	.20	" sweet	2.65	Cologne Spirit	2.65-3.10
Cajeput .....	.60	Origanum	40-.60	Cumarin	3.50
Camphor .....	.12	Orris Root, concrete....(oz.)	3.50-5.00	Heliotropine	1.75
Caraway Seed	1.00	" absolute. (oz.)	28.50-32.00	Menthol	7.00
Cardamom	17.00	Patchouly	3.25-3.60	Musk, Cab., pods.....(oz.)	10.00
Carvol	2.00	Pennyroyal	1.25-1.50	" grain	15.00
Cassia, 75-80%, Technical ..	.95	Peppermint	2.75-3.30	" Tonquin, pods.	13.00-16.00
" Lead free	1.10	Petit Grain, South American	6.00	" grains	21.00-24.00
" Redistilled	1.50	" French	8.00	" Artificial, per lb....	1.50-3.00
Cedar, Leaf .....	.60	Pimento	2.00	Orris Root, Florentine, whole	.12
" Wood .....	.18	Rose	(oz.) 12.00-16.00	Orris Root, powdered and	
Cinnamon, Ceylon	6.50-14.00	Rosemary, French .....	.80	granulated .....	.13
Citronella .....	.41	" Trieste .....	.70	Talc, Italian	(ton) 32.00-35.00
Cloves	1.00	Rue	4.00	" French	25.00-30.00
Copaiba	1.15-1.25	Safrol .....	.45	" Domestic	15.00-25.00
Coriander	6.00-9.00	Sandalwood, East India...	3.25	Terpineol .....	.35-.45
Croton	1.10	" West India...	1.60	Thymol	1.40
Cubebs	3.50	Sassafras, artificial .....	.35	Vanillin	(oz.) .33-.36
Erigeron	2.00	" natural .....	.75	SOAP MATERIALS.	
Eucalyptus, Australian, 70%.	.50	Savin	1.40		
Fennel, Sweet	1.50-1.60	Spearmint	4.75	Tallow, city 6¼c. (hhd.); coug	
" Bitter .....	.75	Spruce .....	.50	try, 6¼c.	
Geranium, African	5.75-6.00	Tansy	2.75	Grease, brown, 5@5½c.; yellow	
" Bourbon	5.50	Thyme, red	1.10	5½@6c.	
" French	11.00	" white	1.30	Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, 40@	
" Turkish	3.50	Vetivert, Bourbon	6.00-7.00	41c.; winter yellow, \$6.75@7.25.	
Ginger	6.50	" Indian	30.00-40.00	Cocanut oil, Cochín, 9½@10½c.;	
Gingergrass	1.75-2.00	Wintergreen, artificial	34-36	Ceylon, 8½@10c.	
Hemlock .....	.55	" genuine	4.50-5.00	Olive oil in bond, 70@72c.	
Juniper Berries, twice rect....	1.00	Wormwood	7.00	Olive oil, foots, prime, 6¼@7c.	
Kananga, Java	3.00	Ylang-Ylang	36.00-40.00	Palm oil, Lagos, 6¼@7½c.; red,	
Lavender, English	12.00			prime, 6¼c.	
" Cultivated	6.00			Peanut, 6½@7½c.	
" Fleurs, 28-30	3.50-3.75			Soya Bean oil, 6¼@7¼c.	

good crop with an easier tone to the market. Favorable weather reports are being received from the producing districts.

The demand for bergamot oil has been slow in the last month, with an inclination toward easier prices, but with no indication of any immediate change.

BEANS.

The local situation of vanilla beans is very interesting. Stocks of bourbon beans are in very few hands and firmly held. There is a steady enough demand to warrant dealers in maintaining prices so that no recession, if any,

should be looked for for some time to come, and then everything will depend on the outlook for the new crop.

Four hundred tins of Tahiti beans were received recently in San Francisco, in spite of which prices were advanced 10c. per pound.

Tonka beans are very scarce, sales being in small lots and quotations purely nominal. On the whole, the situation is more to the advantage of the dealer than the buyer, which accounts for the unwillingness of the latter to go freely into the market, and for the confident attitude of sellers.

TRADE MARKS APPLIED FOR.

(Continued from page 150.)

February 29, 1912. Claims use since July 1, 1911.) [No claim being made to the words "Pure Greek Olive Oil for Medicinal and Table Use," and the Greek words meaning "Genuine Olive Oil."]—Olive Oil.

62,665.—A. P. Babcock Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed April 5, 1912. Claims use since March 11, 1912.)—Talcum Powder.

62,769.—Peninsular Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich. (Filed April 9, 1912. Claims use since March 20, 1912.)—Perfumery, Toilet Water and Face Powders.

63,033.—Berthe E. Levy, New York, N. Y. (Filed April 30, 1912. Claims use since January 15, 1912.)—A Hair Eradicator.

63,063.—Alfred Wright Perfumer, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. (Filed April 23, 1912. Claims use since February, 1872.)—Perfumery.

63,064.—Alfred Wright Perfumer, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. (Filed April 23, 1912. Claims use since March 1, 1902.)—Perfumery.

63,138.—Walter M. Willett, San Francisco, Cal. (Filed April 25, 1912. Claims use since April 1, 1911.)—Toilet Powder.

63,195.—Homer L. Hoag, Rutland, Vt. (Filed April 29, 1912. Claims use since December 1, 1911.)—An Antiseptic and Deodorant.

63,217.—Jules J. Sarrazin, New Orleans, La. (Filed April 30, 1912. Claims use since April 6, 1912.)—Tooth Powders, Tooth Polishes, Gum Tonics, and Mouth Washes.

63,390.—William N. Hull, Los Angeles, Cal. (Filed May 7, 1912. Claims use since November 24, 1911.)—Remedy for Dandruff.

63,414.—Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill. (Filed May 8, 1912. Claims use since December 23, 1911.) [Consisting of a combination of fatty acid salts of the alkali metals and silicious abrasive material.]—A Cleaning Preparation.

63,496.—Central Drug Co., Detroit, Mich. (Filed May 13, 1912. Claims use since about January 1, 1890.) [Under ten-year proviso.]—Lotion for Chapped Hands or Lips or Any Roughness of the Skin.

63,598.—John J. W. Kilbride, New York, N. Y. (Filed May 17, 1912. Claims use since March 12, 1912.)—Medicinal Soaps.

PERFUME TRADE MARK LITIGATION.

In the Chancery Division, London, Eng., recently, Mr. Justice Warrington had before him two appeals from the refusal of the Registrar of Trade Marks to register marks connected with perfume. The first application was by Messrs. Piesse and Lubin, and it was opposed by Messrs. Javal and Parquet (La Parfumerie Houbigant). The latter firm were the applicants in the second case, and Messrs. Piesse and Lubin opposed the application.

His Lordship said the first application in point of time was that of Messrs. Javal and Parquet, who sought to register "Cœur de Jeannette" as a mark. The Registrar refused the application on the ground that the mark had been honestly used in England for five years by Messrs. Piesse and Lubin. The applicants appealed and the appeal was heard before his Lordship on May 26, 1911. At that time there was no application by Piesse and Lubin, but it was of course competent for them to ask the Court to dismiss the appeal. If that course had been taken there would have been no opportunity of bringing into effect section 21 of the Act as a complement to section 20, which provided that where each of several persons claimed to be proprietor of the same mark, then the Registrar might refuse to register either until their rights had been determined by the Court, under section 21.

Accordingly, Piesse and Lubin made a second application, which was to register the same mark in respect of the same class of goods, and it was refused on the same grounds. Both appeals now came on together, and it was admitted on both sides that the decisions of the Registrar were right, and that unless section 21 was resorted to the Registrar was justified in refusing to register the marks, and therefore each appeal failed. The court dismissed both

appeals with costs, each appellant to pay the costs of the Registrar in his own appeal.

Face Powder Trade Mark Decision.

In *Wertheimer vs. the Batcheller Imp. Co.*, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the Second Circuit has reversed the order of the lower court which granted a preliminary injunction restraining the infringement of the trade mark "poudre de Riz de Java" as a trade mark for face powder. The higher court held that there was misrepresentation, as the product contained only about 8 per cent. of rice powder as against some 90 per cent. of mineral powder. Judge Cox wrote a dissenting opinion.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

Use of Denatured Alcohol in Display Bottles of Perfumery Permitted.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Cabell has made public a decision permitting the use of denatured alcohol on display bottles of perfumery, in which he says:

"You request a decision upon the legality of the use of completely denatured alcohol as a filler for display bottles of perfume. You state that you are at present using Columbian spirits to which has been added the proper coloring matter, but not the essential principles of the perfume. These packages are used as window displays, and are not to be sold, each bottle bearing a label to this effect.

"In reply, you are informed that this office will permit the use of completely denatured alcohol in the preparation of such packages. It is understood that coloring matter only will be added to the contents of these display packages and that no odoriferous principle will be used, and that the packages will bear a prominent label stating that they are for window display and are not to be sold.

"The office retains the right to revoke the above decision at any time."

Soap Decision Appealed by Government.

Assistant Secretary Curtis, of the Treasury Department, has instructed the Assistant Attorney General at New York to appeal from the decision of the Board of General Appraisers (reported in our June issue) in favor of the importers, the *Farbenfabriken of Eberfeld Co.*, of so-called tetrapol benzine soap. Originally the board decided against the importers, but, on rehearing, sustained their contention that the product was durable as soap under paragraph 69, act of 1909. The dispute now goes for review to the Court of Customs Appeals.

Lithyl Free as Ichthyol Oil.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has sustained the protest of Lehn & Fink in which exception was taken to Collector Loeb's assessment on merchandise invoiced as "lithyl." Duty was exacted at 25 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 65 as a "medicinal preparation," and the importers claimed free entry under paragraph 639, as ichthyol oil.

Disinfectant Soap.

(Ger. Pat. 246,123. K. Ruelke, Berlin.) This soap contains over 10 per cent. of fenchon, which is either incorporated with the raw materials or the finished soap. For example, 600 parts of fenchon are mixed with 270 parts of semi-solid rosin-potash soap and 130 parts of solid coconut oil soap (made from cocoanut oil and 50 per cent. caustic potash). If the resulting liquid soap be mixed with water, it forms a stable emulsion which constitutes a good germicide.

Advancing to the Top.

Did you ever know of an "I wasn't paid to do that" employee getting anywhere near the top of the ladder? There's no room at the top for the man who does only what he's paid to do.—*National Druggist*.

"COLLAPSIBLE
TUBES and
everything for
their use"



Don't forget that the STANDARD KEY
is—"THE KEY-TO-THE-SITUATION"
ASK US ABOUT IT

Collapsible Tubes ALL SIZES Plain and Decorated

Your present label reproduced directly on the Tube, or we will prepare new designs and submit for your approval.

Advise us the size tubes you desire and let us send you samples—Our prices will surprise you

Standard Specialty and Tube Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

Collapsible Tubes and Metal Specialties

New Brighton, Pa.

Natural and Synthetic Products Produced by Reliable Makers

SOZIO & ANDRIOLI'S

Natural Flower Oils

Concretes

Pomades

Concrete Orris Flor.

Neroly Synthetic

Hyacinth Synthetic

Civet Synthetic

Musk Keton

Musk Ambrogen

CHRISTOFF'S OTTO OF ROSE

Raw Materials for Perfumers, makers of Toilet Preparations and Soaps

INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO.

46 Cliff Street, New York

Branches: CHICAGO

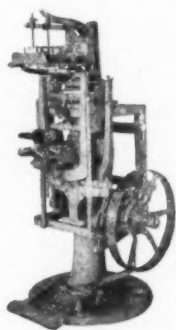
BOSTON

PHILADELPHIA

World Labeler Improved

"The machine that does the world's labeling"

Is from every standpoint the best labeler to own.



Labels more bottles per minute
and labels them better.

Largest range of shapes and sizes.

Best design and construction.

Cheapest to operate.

Easiest to care for.

Greatest length of service.

N. B.—Each of these points of superiority have been proven in many competitive tests

Let us prove them to you

Economic Machinery Co.

Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.

Largest makers of labeling machines in the world

H. C. Fox & Sons, Inc.

MANUFACTURERS
OF

Glass Bottles

FOR

Perfumers, Druggists
and Chemists

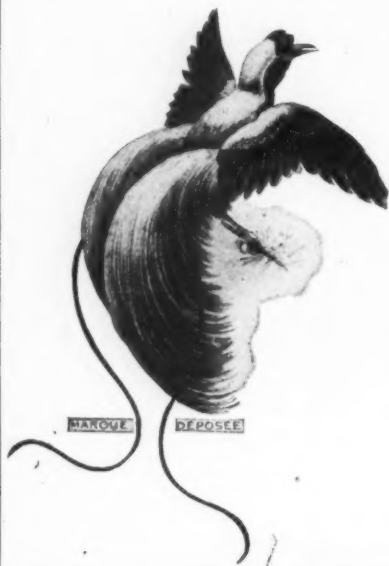
FACTORIES AND GENERAL OFFICE

Schuylkill Ave. and Catharine St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

108 Fulton Street
NEW YORK

15 India Street
BOSTON

Special Attention Given to Perfumers'
Requirements and to New Designs



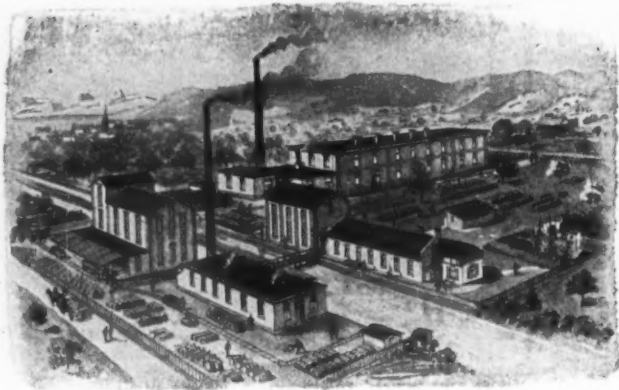
DESCOLLONGES FRÈRES

LYON (ROIX-LUIZET)

MANUFACTURERS OF SYNTHETICS
FOR
PERFUMERS AND SOAP MAKERS

ALCOHOL PHENYLETHYLIQUE
RHODINOL
CITRONELLOL
GERANIOL
VIOLETTE - S } FOR
" - R } SOAPS

SOLE AMERICAN AGENTS
J. JUDD MASON & CO.
154 CHAMBERS ST. - NEW YORK



"FLORA" SPECIALTIES

NEROLY, Artificial—Exquisite product. The yield is greater than the natural essences.

GERANIUM, Artificial—Three times stronger than the natural Oil. Absolutely indifferent to alkaline soaps and liquids.

BERGAMOT, Artificial—Best substitute for the natural Oil.

FLORANAL—A very agreeable and special odor. White powder; very valuable fixing agent.

ROSE ORIGINAL—A fine substitute for natural oil.

LAVENDER ARTIFICIAL—As pleasing as the natural product. Cost is low and demand is increasing.

An established reputation in Europe and a growing one here

Fabrique de Produits Chimiques "FLORA," S-A.

Dubendorf-Zurich, Switzerland

T. H. GROSSMITH Sole American Agent 18 Fletcher St.
NEW YORK



THE GOLDEN CROWN STORAGE CANS

PORCELAIN LINED

FOR ALL PURPOSES WHERE CONTACT WITH IRON
SHOULD BE AVOIDED

ANY SIZE—1 QUART TO 240 GALLONS

WE PORCELAIN LINE TO ORDER

SPECIAL GOODS TO ORDER

THE **STUART & PETERSON CO.**

BURLINGTON, N. J., U. S. A.

CATALOGUE No. 219 READY

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS

*from the largest manufacturers in Europe.
Stock on hand; and every particle guaranteed.*

Soap Colors

A complete line; full strength
only; very much stronger than
the average.

Clorophyll

In every strength. Completely
soluble in oil, alcohol and
water.

W. POLATSIK

124 FRONT STREET

NEW YORK

Ozone - Vanillin

The most perfect product yet
obtained, and of the highest
possible strength and delicacy
of aroma. : : : : :
Better flavoring value than
any other you can buy. : :

OZONE-VANILLIN CO.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

UNGERER & CO.

DISTRIBUTORS

273 PEARL ST.,

NEW YORK

308 N. 5th Ave., Chicago.

314 Arch St., Philadelphia.

244 California St., San Francisco.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE AND MARKET REPORT

CRETE.

OLIVE CROP.—The British Consul-General at Canea reports that, owing to the lack of rain last year the olive crop of Crete is only expected to yield about 15,000 tons this season, or about half the yield of a "good" crop. The crop in the Candia district will probably be poor, and in Rethymo the prospects are so bad that merchants are holding back in anticipation of higher prices. About 8,000 tons of last season's oil still remain in Canea; about 4,000 tons each in the Candia and Lassithi districts; and about 2,000 tons in the Rethymo district.

ENGLAND.

PEPPERMINT AND LAVENDER.—A tour recently made through the peppermint and lavender growing districts in Surrey, shows that the serious apprehensions of the growers during the recent drought, which stopped all planting out, have now been allayed. Such is the recuperative power of the peppermint-plant that at the time of writing the crop on the whole appears as if the season had been quite normal. The lavender-plants look healthy and show good promise of flower.

FRANCE.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Félix Varaldi-Tourel, son of Mr. F. Varaldi, Cannes, has been appointed Vice-Consul to the Netherlands.

Mr. Auguste Muller, of Bertrand Freres, is receiving congratulations upon the advent of a son who was recently born to Mr. and Mme. Muller. The lad's name is Robert.

WORLD'S CHEMICAL COURT.—The French Government, vitally affected by a number of decisions against it on important chemical disputes in the United States, has asked for a world's court to consider chemical problems. It has entered into correspondence with various important powers, with the purpose of securing a conference of government representatives at Paris next winter. The purpose is to have these matters determined by a consensus of opinion of the principal countries rather than by the dictum of one government.

JAPAN.

PEPPERMINT INDUSTRY.—The British Vice-Consul at Hakodate reports that the Hokkaido district is one of the chief centers of peppermint cultivation in Japan, the annual value of the crop being about £60,000. The steady progress made in the cultivation of the peppermint plant is shown by the following table, which shows the production during recent years:

	Amount.	Value.
1903	774,584 lbs.	£2,324
1908	13,963,753 "	24,383
1909	14,309,072 "	44,229
1910	23,980,126 "	57,430

TOILET SOAP.—China is Japan's principal market for the article. In 1906 the value of such soap exported to China amounted to £52,630; but a decline set in in the following year, and in 1910 the value exported was reduced to £35,420. Subsequently, small capitalists in Tientsin and Shanghai started the industry and began to imitate Japanese soaps. This, coupled with the production of an inferior quality in Japan, caused the Japanese article to lose its reputation on the Chinese market, with the result that the export declined.

TOOTH BRUSHES.—China imports about \$250,000 worth of tooth brushes from Osaka, Japan, annually, the manufacturers in that city also furnishing the United States with about \$1,000,000 worth, Canada with about \$125,000 worth and Australia, India and several European countries with material quantities. The use of foreign toilet requisites in the open ports in China is increasing.

SPAIN.

ESSENTIAL OILS.—E. J. Norton, of Malaga, gives a review of the business in Spanish essential oils during 1910 and 1911. He says: "About twelve years ago the production of essential oils was commenced in this province, and although one of the less important, as measured by the value of the product, it is one of the growing, and apparently one of the most successful, of the newer local industries. There are five establishments at Malaga engaged in the manufacture of essential oils, two of the plants being modern steam distilleries with German chemists in charge. As the entire product of the factories are exported, all processes of distillation, expression, and enfleurage are conducted in the most scientific manner. The character of the industry is illustrated by the variety of products exported, which are, among others, oils of juniper, red thyme, rosemary, lavender, spike, geranium, pennyroyal, anise, neroli, and lemon. While there is little or practically no cultivation of herbs or flowers for the production of essential oils, raw materials are obtainable in abundance and the distilleries are able to operate all through the year."

SOAP.—The exports of soap from Seville during 1911 amounted to 10,383,938 pounds, against 16,413,990 pounds the previous year.

TUSCANY.

OLIVE CROP.—Consul Frank Deedmeyer, of Leghorn, reports that the prospects for a good olive crop in Tuscany are favorable. The blossoming was abundant, the fruit is developing in a normal manner, and no insects have appeared to date.

THE DOMESTIC MARKET.

Attar of roses continues to be one of the most interesting features of the market. The trade was considerably interested in the following report from the *London Financial Times*:

"As a result of a short crop, restricted harvest through heat and consequent high prices for the flowers the price of attar of roses is likely to be unusually high this season. Private advices give the Bulgarian crop at 125,000 ounces, against 170,000 ounces last year, but other authorities consider this estimate to be overstated by 100 per cent. At any rate, distillers have had to pay as much as 2½d. (5½ cents) per pound for the flowers, as compared with 1¼d. (3½ cents) per pound last year, and new season's attar is being quoted at 90s. (\$21.90) net per English ounce. It is estimated that 225 pounds of flowers will be required to produce 1 ounce of attar, as against the average requirement of 160 pounds. Local attempts to corner the supplies threaten to advance prices still further."

The price given in the *Times* is much higher than that prevailing in the American market. The highest quotation here is \$16, with a range from \$12 to \$16 nominally. Contracts are being signed with the prices not made public. Reports that measures on the part of the principal Bulgarian exporters will be taken to check the upward movement are received.

The importations of lemon oil during June amounted to 40,310 pounds, making a total for the fiscal year of 357,174 pounds, against 430,458 pounds in the previous fiscal year and 415,501 in 1910.

The decrease in importations is reflected in the market, which is firm, with a well sustained demand for the oil. Spot stocks in the primary market are reported to be light.

Orange oil is reported quiet, with no change in the situation of any importance.

Citronella oil is very firm with the supplies reported exhausted in Ceylon, and an upward tendency here.

The peppermint situation is decidedly favorable for a

PRICES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

(It should be borne in mind by purchasers that the market quotations in this journal are quantity prices. For very small orders the prices would be slightly higher.)

Almond, Bitter .....per lb.	\$3.50	Lemon	1.85	BEANS.	
" F. F. P. A.	4.50	Lemongrass	1.70-1.80	Tonka Beans, Angostura...	6.50
" Artificial .....	.55	Limes, expressed	2.00	" Para	3.00
" Sweet True .....	.60-.65	" distilled .....	.50	Vanilla Beans, Mexican....	4.00-6.00
" Peach-Kernel .....	.25-.30	Linaloe	2.75	" " Cut...3.87½-4.00	
Amber, Crude .....	.15	Mace, distilled .....	.75	" " Bourbon... 3.75-4.50	
" Rectified .....	.30	Mustard Seed, gen.....	8.50	" " Tahiti	1.90
Anise	1.50	" artificial	2.00	SUNDRIES.	
Aspic (Spike)	1.10-1.25	Myrbane, rect. ....	.12	Ambergris, black ....(oz.)	15.00-20.00
Bay, Porto Rico.....	2.90	Neroli, petale	30.00-40.00	" gray	25.00-27.50
Bay	2.75	" artificial	15.00-17.00	Civet, horns	1.50-1.75
Bergamot, 35%-36%....	6.50	Nutmeg .....	.80	Chalk, precipitated .....	.04½-.06
Birch (Sweet)	1.75	Opoanax	7.00	Cologne Spirit	(gal.) 2.65-3.10
Bois de Rose, Femelle....	3.75-4.00	Orange, bitter	2.85	Cumarin	3.50
Cade .....	.20	" sweet	2.65	Heliotropine	1.75
Cajeput .....	.60	Origanum	40-.60	Menthol	7.00
Camphor .....	.12	Orris Root, concrete....(oz.)	3.50-5.00	Musk, Cab., pods.....(oz.)	10.00
Caraway Seed	1.00	" " absolute. (oz.)	28.50-32.00	" grain	15.00
Cardamom	17.00	Patchouly	3.25-3.60	" Tonquin, pods.. "	13.00-16.00
Carvol	2.00	Pennyroyal	1.25-1.50	" grains " 21.00-24.00	
Cassia, 75-80%, Technical ..	.95	Peppermint	2.75-3.30	" Artificial, per lb....	1.50-3.00
" Lead free	1.10	Petit Grain, South American	6.00	Orris Root, Florentine, whole	.12
" Redistilled	1.50	" " French	8.00	Orris Root, powdered and	
Cedar, Leaf .....	.60	Pimento	2.00	granulated .....	.13
" Wood .....	.18	Rose	(oz.) 12.00-16.00	Talc, Italian	(ton) 32.00-35.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	6.50-14.00	Rosemary, French .....	.80	" French	25.00-30.00
Citronella .....	.41	" Trieste .....	.70	" Domestic	15.00-25.00
Cloves	1.00	Rue	4.00	Terpineol .....	.35-.45
Copaiba	1.15-1.25	Safrol .....	.45	Thymol	1.40
Coriander	6.00-9.00	Sandalwood, East India....	3.25	Vanillin	(oz.) .33-.36
Croton	1.10	" West India....	1.60	SOAP MATERIALS.	
Cubebs	3.50	Sassafras, artificial .....	.35	Tallow, city 6¼c. (hhd.); cou	
Erigeron	2.00	" natural .....	.75	try, 6¼c.	
Eucalyptus, Australian, 70%.	.50	Savin	1.40	Grease, brown, 5@5½c.; yellow	
Fennel, Sweet	1.50-1.60	Spearmint	4.75	5½@6c.	
" Bitter .....	.75	Spruce .....	.50	Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, 40@	
Geranium, African	5.75-6.00	Tansy	2.75	41c.; winter yellow, \$6.75@7.25.	
" Bourbon	5.50	Thyme, red	1.10	Cocanut oil, Cochin, 9½@10½c.;	
" French	11.00	" white	1.30	Ceylon, 8½@10c.	
" Turkish	3.50	Vetivert, Bourbon	6.00-7.00	Olive oil in bond, 70@72c.	
Ginger	6.50	" Indian	30.00-40.00	Olive oil, foots, prime, 6¼@7c.	
Gingergrass	1.75-2.00	Wintergreen, artificial .....	.34-.36	Palm oil, Lagos, 6¾@7½c.; red,	
Hemlock .....	.55	" genuine	4.50-5.00	prime, 6½c.	
Juniper Berries, twice rect....	1.00	Wormwood	7.00	Peanut, 6½@7½c.	
Kananga, Java	3.00	Ylang-Ylang	36.00-40.00	Soya Bean oil, 6¼@7¼c.	
Lavender, English	12.00			Chemicals, borax, 3½@4c.; caustic	
" Cultivated	6.00			soda, 80 p. c. basis of 60 p. c., \$1.85.	
" Fleurs, 28-30	3.50-3.75			Rosin, water white, \$8.25.	

good crop with an easier tone to the market. Favorable weather reports are being received from the producing districts.

The demand for bergamot oil has been slow in the last month, with an inclination toward easier prices, but with no indication of any immediate change.

BEANS.

The local situation of vanilla beans is very interesting. Stocks of bourbon beans are in very few hands and firmly held. There is a steady enough demand to warrant dealers in maintaining prices so that no recession, if any,

should be looked for for some time to come, and then everything will depend on the outlook for the new crop.

Four hundred tins of Tahiti beans were received recently in San Francisco, in spite of which prices were advanced 10c. per pound.

Tonka beans are very scarce, sales being in small lots and quotations purely nominal. On the whole, the situation is more to the advantage of the dealer than the buyer, which accounts for the unwillingness of the latter to go freely into the market, and for the confident attitude of sellers.

TRADE MARKS APPLIED FOR.

(Continued from page 150.)

February 29, 1912. Claims use since July 1, 1911.) [No claim being made to the words "Pure Greek Olive Oil for Medicinal and Table Use," and the Greek words meaning "Genuine Olive Oil."]—Olive Oil.

62,665.—A. P. Babcock Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed April 5, 1912. Claims use since March 11, 1912.)—Talcum Powder.

62,769.—Peninsular Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich. (Filed April 9, 1912. Claims use since March 20, 1912.)—Perfumery, Toilet Water and Face Powders.

63,033.—Berthe E. Levy, New York, N. Y. (Filed April 30, 1912. Claims use since January 15, 1912.)—A Hair Eradicator.

63,063.—Alfred Wright Perfumer, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. (Filed April 23, 1912. Claims use since February, 1872.)—Perfumery.

63,064.—Alfred Wright Perfumer, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. (Filed April 23, 1912. Claims use since March 1, 1902.)—Perfumery.

63,138.—Walter M. Willett, San Francisco, Cal. (Filed April 25, 1912. Claims use since April 1, 1911.)—Toilet Powder.

63,195.—Homer L. Hoag, Rutland, Vt. (Filed April 29, 1912. Claims use since December 1, 1911.)—An Antiseptic and Deodorant.

63,217.—Jules J. Sarrazin, New Orleans, La. (Filed April 30, 1912. Claims use since April 6, 1912.)—Tooth Powders, Tooth Polishes, Gum Tonics, and Mouth Washes.

63,390.—William N. Hull, Los Angeles, Cal. (Filed May 7, 1912. Claims use since November 24, 1911.)—Remedy for Dandruff.

63,414.—Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill. (Filed May 8, 1912. Claims use since December 23, 1911.) [Consisting of a combination of fatty acid salts of the alkali metals and silicious abrasive material.]—A Cleaning Preparation.

63,496.—Central Drug Co., Detroit, Mich. (Filed May 13, 1912. Claims use since about January 1, 1890.) [Under ten-year proviso.]—Lotion for Chapped Hands or Lips or Any Roughness of the Skin.

63,598.—John J. W. Kilbride, New York, N. Y. (Filed May 17, 1912. Claims use since March 12, 1912.)—Medicinal Soaps.

PERFUME TRADE MARK LITIGATION.

In the Chancery Division, London, Eng., recently, Mr. Justice Warrington had before him two appeals from the refusal of the Registrar of Trade Marks to register marks connected with perfume. The first application was by Messrs. Piesse and Lubin, and it was opposed by Messrs. Javal and Parquet (La Parfumerie Houbigant). The latter firm were the applicants in the second case, and Messrs. Piesse and Lubin opposed the application.

His Lordship said the first application in point of time was that of Messrs. Javal and Parquet, who sought to register "Cœur de Jeannette" as a mark. The Registrar refused the application on the ground that the mark had been honestly used in England for five years by Messrs. Piesse and Lubin. The applicants appealed and the appeal was heard before his Lordship on May 26, 1911. At that time there was no application by Piesse and Lubin, but it was of course competent for them to ask the Court to dismiss the appeal. If that course had been taken there would have been no opportunity of bringing into effect section 21 of the Act as a complement to section 20, which provided that where each of several persons claimed to be proprietor of the same mark, then the Registrar might refuse to register either until their rights had been determined by the Court, under section 21.

Accordingly, Piesse and Lubin made a second application, which was to register the same mark in respect of the same class of goods, and it was refused on the same grounds. Both appeals now came on together, and it was admitted on both sides that the decisions of the Registrar were right, and that unless section 21 was resorted to the Registrar was justified in refusing to register the marks, and therefore each appeal failed. The court dismissed both

appeals with costs, each appellant to pay the costs of the Registrar in his own appeal.

Face Powder Trade Mark Decision.

In *Wertheimer vs. the Batcheller Imp. Co.*, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the Second Circuit has reversed the order of the lower court which granted a preliminary injunction restraining the infringement of the trade mark "poudre de Riz de Java" as a trade mark for face powder. The higher court held that there was misrepresentation, as the product contained only about 8 per cent. of rice powder as against some 90 per cent. of mineral powder. Judge Cox wrote a dissenting opinion.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

Use of Denatured Alcohol in Display Bottles of Perfumery Permitted.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Cabell has made public a decision permitting the use of denatured alcohol on display bottles of perfumery, in which he says:

"You request a decision upon the legality of the use of completely denatured alcohol as a filler for display bottles of perfume. You state that you are at present using Columbian spirits to which has been added the proper coloring matter, but not the essential principles of the perfume. These packages are used as window displays, and are not to be sold, each bottle bearing a label to this effect.

"In reply, you are informed that this office will permit the use of completely denatured alcohol in the preparation of such packages. It is understood that coloring matter only will be added to the contents of these display packages and that no odoriferous principle will be used, and that the packages will bear a prominent label stating that they are for window display and are not to be sold.

"The office retains the right to revoke the above decision at any time."

Soap Decision Appealed by Government.

Assistant Secretary Curtis, of the Treasury Department, has instructed the Assistant Attorney General at New York to appeal from the decision of the Board of General Appraisers (reported in our June issue) in favor of the importers, the Farbenfabriken of Eberfeld Co., of so-called tetrapel benzene soap. Originally the board decided against the importers, but, on rehearing, sustained their contention that the product was durable as soap under paragraph 69, act of 1909. The dispute now goes for review to the Court of Customs Appeals.

Lithyl Free as Ichthyol Oil.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has sustained the protest of Lehn & Fink in which exception was taken to Collector Loeb's assessment on merchandise invoiced as "lithyl." Duty was exacted at 25 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 65 as a "medicinal preparation," and the importers claimed free entry under paragraph 639, as ichthyol oil.

Disinfectant Soap.

(Ger. Pat. 246,123. K. Ruelke, Berlin.) This soap contains over 10 per cent. of fenchen, which is either incorporated with the raw materials or the finished soap. For example, 600 parts of fenchen are mixed with 270 parts of semi-solid rosin-potash soap and 130 parts of solid coconut oil soap (made from cocoanut oil and 50 per cent. caustic potash). If the resulting liquid soap be mixed with water, it forms a stable emulsion which constitutes a good germicide.

Advancing to the Top.

Did you ever know of an "I wasn't paid to do that" employee getting anywhere near the top of the ladder? There's no room at the top for the man who does only what he's paid to do.—*National Druggist*.

"COLLAPSIBLE
TUBES and
everything for
their use"



Don't forget that the STANDARD KEY
is—"THE KEY-TO-THE-SITUATION"
ASK US ABOUT IT

Collapsible Tubes ALL SIZES Plain and Decorated

Your present label reproduced directly on the Tube, or we will prepare new designs and submit for your approval.

Advise us the size tubes you desire and let us send you samples—Our prices will surprise you

Standard Specialty and Tube Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

Collapsible Tubes and Metal Specialties

New Brighton, Pa.

Natural and Synthetic Products Produced by Reliable Makers

SOZIO & ANDRIOLI'S

Natural Flower Oils

Concretes

Pomades

Concrete Orris Flor.

Neroly Synthetic

Hyacinth Synthetic

Civet Synthetic

Musk Keton

Musk Ambrogen

CHRISTOFF'S OTTO OF ROSE

Raw Materials for Perfumers, makers of Toilet Preparations and Soaps

INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO.

46 Cliff Street, New York

Branches: CHICAGO

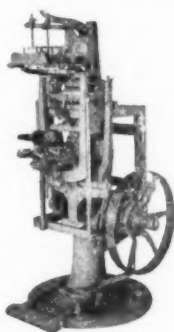
BOSTON

PHILADELPHIA

World Labeler Improved

"The machine that does the world's labeling"

Is from every standpoint the best labeler to own.



Labels more bottles per minute
and labels them better.

Largest range of shapes and sizes.

Best design and construction.

Cheapest to operate.

Easiest to care for.

Greatest length of service.

N. B.—Each of these points of superiority has
been proven in many competitive tests

Let us prove them to you

Economic Machinery Co.

Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.

Largest makers of labeling machines in the world

H. C. Fox & Sons, Inc.

MANUFACTURERS
OF

Glass Bottles

FOR

Perfumers, Druggists
and Chemists

FACTORIES AND GENERAL OFFICE

Schuylkill Ave. and Catharine St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

108 Fulton Street
NEW YORK

15 India Street
BOSTON

Special Attention Given to Perfumers'
Requirements and to New Designs

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

On account of our wide circulation among manufacturers, dealers, importers, etc., of perfumery, soaps, toilet specialties, flavoring extracts, etc., our readers will find this column a quick and satisfactory means for advertising temporary matters. For help and situations wanted this service is free; all others 25c. per line per insertion. Cash with order. Address all communications to

PERFUMER PUB. CO., 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED.—A thoroughly competent and reliable pharmaceutical chemist, one who is conversant with compressed tablets, effervescent salts, a general pharmaceutical line, toilet specialties, and one who has had some experience in the manufacture of peroxide of hydrogen, if possible. Give reference and experience. **BLUMAUER-FRANK DRUG CO., Portland, Ore.**

FOR SALE.—Fully equipped, operating perfume laboratory (inc.), at great sacrifice. Formulas second to none. Ill-health. Splendid opportunity for anyone wishing to add perfume and toilet articles to their business. Full particulars address **W. W. Bramble, 205 North 3rd street, St. Louis, Mo.**

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY

An absolutely efficient and guaranteed

DANDRUFF CURE

superior to anything heretofore produced, may be acquired by capitalist who wishes to engage in manufacture, or by well-established firm wishing a first class, well-proved article. Formula and process of manufacture, \$2,000. Address **MARTIN THIERSBACH, DRESDEN (16), GERMANY.**

TOILET PREPARATION MANUFACTURERS.—We are prepared to pay a good price for the formula of a high-class dental cream. Must be such that will keep equally well in hot or cold weather. This is required for a Canadian house, so it will not interfere with any American preparation. Correspondence solicited. Address **P. O. Box 2166, Montreal, Canada.**

WANTED to get in touch with a man thoroughly capable of buying raw materials, manufacturing and producing a full line of flavoring extracts and toilet preparations. Address **Practical, care of this journal.**

WE ARE SPECIALISTS in the manufacture of casein rolling massage cream. Write us for samples and quotations. Get our prices before placing your contract. **MARK W. ALLEN & Co., Detroit, Mich.**

WANTED.—Perfumer experienced manufacturing high grade extracts, toilet waters, toilet preparations of all kinds. One who understands originating attractive packages, etc. State experience, ability and salary. Address **C. M., care of this journal.**

SITUATIONS WANTED

I AM AN EXPERT SOAPMAKER, at present engaged in consulting work, and have worked out a process for making a very fine shaving soap—either in stick or powder form. If you are looking for such a product write **H. M. W., care of this journal.**

ASSISTANT PERFUMER.—Well educated and experienced analytical chemist, with some training in making of perfumes and toilet preparations, is open for engagement at moderate salary to start. Good knowledge of essential oils and synthetics. Address **F. H., care of this journal.**

POSITION WANTED.—By a chemist and registered pharmacist, married, age 38; for the last 10 years chief chemist and superintendent of manufacturing in one of the largest flavoring extract laboratories in the United States producing a large line of flavoring extracts, perfumes, toilet specialties and pharmaceutical preparations. Can give the best of references. Address **"G. R.," care of this journal.**

PRACTICAL PERFUMER (31) with 16 years' experience in the manufacture of perfumes and full line toilet preparations, hair dyes, flavoring extracts, synthetics, etc., open for engagement as head chemist, or assistant with view of advancement. Speaks French, German, English, and has unquestionable references. Address **Composeur, care of this journal.**

SKILLED PERFUME CHEMIST is looking for opportunity to come in touch with soapmakers, perfumers, hair goods manufacturers, etc., desiring to add a line of toilet preparations, hair dyes, etc. Is willing to show processes, work out special formulas, improve on imperfect preparations, all against reasonable fees. Letters confidentially treated. Consultant, care of this journal.

W. L. CUMMINGS, Ph. D. CHEMIST AND TECHNOLOGICAL EXPERT

Designer of High Grade Special and Exclusive Formulas
Creams and Toilet Preparations of all kinds a specialty

117 Standart St.

Syracuse, N. Y.

TO MAKE THE VERY BEST WASHINGS

from pomades, solid or liquid concretes; or to make tincture of civet, musk, ambergris or any of the newer fixatives

Use Graves' XXX Extra French Cologne Spirit

Try out a five-gallon lot on any of your materials, and you'll be glad to pay the few cents extra to get a finished product worth dollars more.

C. H. GRAVES & SONS

Boston, Massachusetts

ARE YOU A USER OF OTTO OF ROSE?

LET US SAVE YOU 50% TO 70% ON
THE COST OF THIS PRODUCT.

FOR FULL INFORMATION WRITE
US TODAY.

PHILIP MUNTER COMPANY

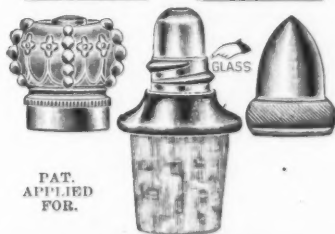
IMPORTERS

507 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

Perfect Glass Sprinkler

A BEAUTIFUL COMBINATION OF
GLASS SPOUT AND METAL TOP
CANNOT CORRODE



CONTENTS OF BOTTLE CANNOT COME
IN CONTACT WITH ANY METAL

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

OUR SPECIALTY: PERFUME AND TOILET WATER BOTTLES

SEND US, AT OUR EXPENSE, samples of
Bottles you are using and get our prices. You
will want us to supply your needs, if you do so.

SWINDELL BROS.

Baltimore, Md.

N. Y. Office - - 200 Broadway

Manufacturers of High Grade Flint and Colored Cover-
ed Pot Bottles for Perfumers, Druggists and Chemists



NO. 49 1/2.

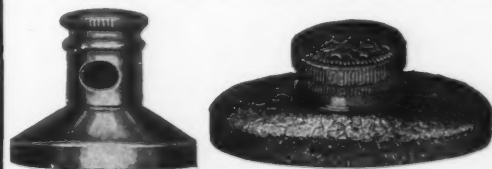
NO. 51.

BRASS GOODS MFG. CO.

290 Nevins St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

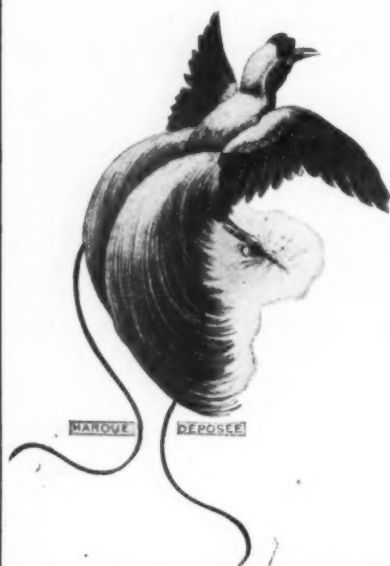
Designers and manufacturers of Sheet Metal
Specialties—such as Caps for Talcum and
Toothpowder Cans and Jars, in Brass—Polished,
Nickelplated, etc.—and other metals.

Send us a description or drawing of what you want; or a
sample of what you are using and we will submit quotations.



NO. 50.

NO. 1 FANCY.



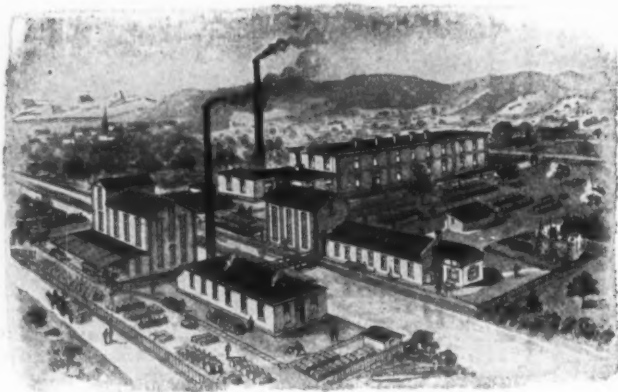
DESCOLLONGES FRÈRES

LYON (ROIX-LUIZET)

MANUFACTURERS OF SYNTHETICS
FOR
PERFUMERS AND SOAP MAKERS

ALCOHOL PHENYLETHYLIQUE
RHODINOL
CITRONELLOL
GERANIOLE
VIOLETTE - S } FOR
" - R } SOAPS

SOLE AMERICAN AGENTS
J. JUDD MASON & CO.
154 CHAMBERS ST. - NEW YORK



"FLORA" SPECIALTIES

NEROLY, Artificial—Exquisite product. The yield is greater than the natural essences.

GERANIUM, Artificial—Three times stronger than the natural Oil. Absolutely indifferent to alkaline soaps and liquids.

BERGAMOT, Artificial—Best substitute for the natural Oil.

FLORANAL—A very agreeable and special odor. White powder; very valuable fixing agent.

ROSE ORIGINAL—A fine substitute for natural oil.

LAVENDER ARTIFICIAL—As pleasing as the natural product. Cost is low and demand is increasing.

An established reputation in Europe and a growing one here

Fabrique de Produits Chimiques "FLORA," S-A.

Dubendorf-Zurich, Switzerland

T. H. GROSSMITH Sole American Agent 18 Fletcher St.
NEW YORK



THE GOLDEN CROWN STORAGE CANS

PORCELAIN LINED

FOR ALL PURPOSES WHERE CONTACT WITH IRON
SHOULD BE AVOIDED

ANY SIZE—1 QUART TO 240 GALLONS

WE PORCELAIN LINE TO ORDER

SPECIAL GOODS TO ORDER

THE **STUART & PETERSON CO.**

BURLINGTON, N. J., U. S. A.

CATALOGUE No. 219 READY

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS

*from the largest manufacturers in Europe.
Stock on hand; and every particle guaranteed.*

Soap Colors

A complete line; full strength
only; very much stronger than
the average.

Clorophyll

In every strength. Completely
soluble in oil, alcohol and
water.

W. POLATSIK

124 FRONT STREET

NEW YORK

Ozone - Vanillin

The most perfect product yet
obtained, and of the highest
possible strength and delicacy
of aroma. : : : : :
Better flavoring value than
any other you can buy. : :

OZONE-VANILLIN CO.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

UNGERER & CO.

DISTRIBUTORS

273 PEARL ST.,

NEW YORK

208 N. 5th Ave., Chicago.

514 Arch St., Philadelphia.

244 California St., San Francisco.

OIL OF WINTERGREEN, U.S.P.

Distilled from Wintergreen Leaves

Do you want the real, the genuine, the pure Wintergreen Oil, distilled from Wintergreen Leaves? If you do, buy it direct from the distiller. He can also name the lowest price. Not all the Oil sold as such by dealers now-a-days is genuine and pure Wintergreen Leaf Oil. When it is sold below cost of production we know it cannot be pure, no matter what the guarantee or who the guarantor.

Practically all the Wintergreen Oil produced in America comes from this immediate vicinity and is made in our own stills and in those in which we have an interest, getting their entire out-put. We have been at this business continuously since 1876.

OIL OF SWEET BIRCH, U.S.P.

is another of our products and every ounce we sell is pure—finest produced.

We guarantee our Oil Wintergreen and Oil Sweet Birch not only to be absolutely pure, but also to conform strictly to requirements of Federal Pure Food & Drugs Act. We pack these Oils in new cans—5, 10, 20 or 30 pounds capacity—and deliver it at your place of business by express, prepaid.

We shall be glad to quote prices and terms and to answer inquiries.

"THE FACTOR OF SAFETY IS GREATEST WHEN YOU BUY AT FIRST HANDS."

JOHN T. STOTZ

Distiller of PURE OILS

Brodheadsville, Monroe County, Penna.

J. Mero & Boyveau

A. SITTLER, Sucr.

GRASSE (Established 1832) FRANCE

Raw Materials for Perfumers
and Soapmakers

Essential Oils and Pomades
Concrete and Liquid Pure
Essences

Flower Waters

Almond

Olive and

Peachkernel

Oils

DIRECT CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

HIGH GRADE

LITHOGRAPHED LABELS

FOR ALL PURPOSES

FANCY SOAP WRAPPERS

LETTER HEADS.
BILL HEADS ETC.
LITHOGRAPHED
TRANSPARENT
WINDOW SIGNS

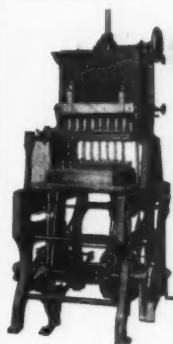
H. GAMSE & BRO.

Lithographers.
GAMSE BUILDING
BALTIMORE, MD.

NEARKID

E
A
R
K
I
DARE YOU
USING IT?JULIUS SCHMID
ASTORIA, N. Y.

PARIS LONDON LEIPZIG



SPRINGFIELD

Tube and Jar
Filler

This machine automatically fills collapsible tubes, moulds, cans, jars and similar receptacles with tooth paste, jellies, creams and pharmaceutical preparations of like consistency, leaving no air bubbles, and without waste. Booklet and particulars on request.

NATIONAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

New York Office, 1309 Everett Building

A New Powder Mixer

Here is a powder mixing machine that is well built and made to give perfect service and satisfaction, it will mix any kind of powder thoroughly, rapidly and economically.

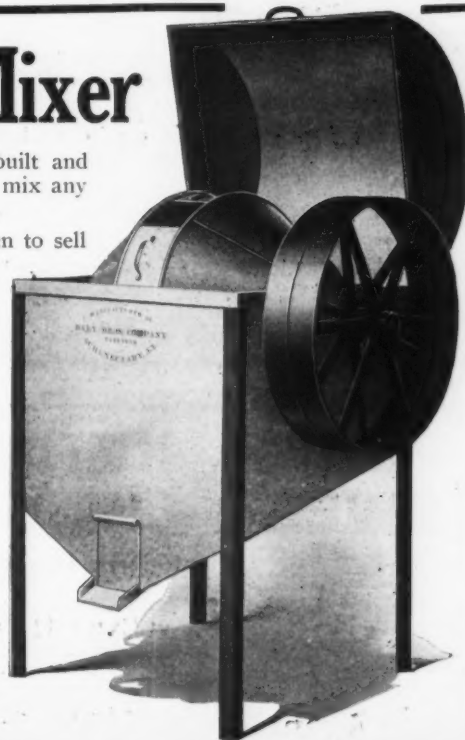
The price is made low because it needs no salesmen to sell it, no experts to install it, no repairmen to make repairs or adjustments, you simply set it up in your factory and it is ready for many years of service.

The larger machine will mix thoroughly 100 lbs. of powder in five minutes, the smaller machine will mix 50 lbs. in five minutes.

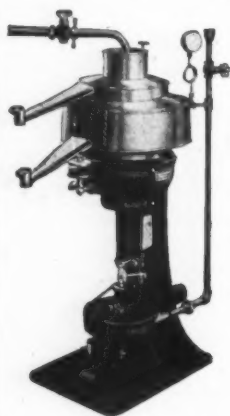
If you purchase one of these machines and if it does not do your work satisfactorily, pack it up, return it to us and we will immediately refund your money.

If you can use one of these machines, you cannot afford to be without it, for it will save you time, labor and money.

The price of the large mixer, equipped with tight and loose pulleys, is \$40 F. O. B. Schenectady, the small hand power size \$16 F. O. B. Schenectady.

DALY BROS. CO., Schenectady
N. Y.

Better and Cheaper Filtering



The DeLaval Centrifugal Clarifier and Filter will save 95% in filter paper, and produce a clearer and cleaner liquid than by any other method of filtration.

The DeLaval Centrifugal Separator has revolutionized the dairying industry during the past decade, and the machine here illustrated is one of the most important adaptations of the DeLaval process.

Especially designed for flavoring extracts, toilet waters, perfumes, pharmaceutical specialties, etc.

Write for Bulletin No. 125 which shows in an interesting way, with illustrations, all the advantages of this money-saving machine.

Address ESSENTIAL OIL DEPT.

THE DELAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

165 Broadway, New York

29 E. Madison St., Chicago

TALC
HIGHEST GRADE

Buy Direct of the

UNION TALC CO.

132 Nassau St.

New York

WISH TO BUY

Soap Manufacturing Business

Two young men wish to purchase an established soap manufacturing business where there is an opportunity of increasing its sales by adopting modern methods of salesmanship. All communications will be treated confidentially.

Address B. B. P., care of this journal.

PEACH KERNEL OIL, U. S. P.
SWEET ALMOND OIL, U. S. P.

:: Why not buy direct from the Crusher ::

JOSEPH GAZAN, Marseilles,
who makes quite a Specialty of these Oils.

Sole Agents: CAILLER & CO., 16 Cedar Street, New York

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER — SYNFLEUR INSERT No. 26C.

COPYRIGHT, 1912, BY ALOIS VON ISAKOVICS



Synfleur Quality

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Standard Perfume and Flavoring Materials



Aromol-Synfleur

Trade-Mark REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

has inaugurated a new era in really efficient Tooth preparations. Imparting a most delicious flavor it is absolutely free from even the slightest suggestion of a medicinal odor or taste, yet has many times the antiseptic and germicidal value as compared with pure Phenol or carbolic acid crystals and is absolutely harmless.

May be readily combined with other flavor oils thus producing proprietary modifications individual to each manufacturer. The only material known to science to-day which combines a charming flavor with the highest possible medicinal efficiency. Practical tests in the foremost laboratories throughout the world have confirmed every claim—Synfleur Quality can always be depended upon.

Net prices:—

Pounds	\$12.50
Trial Ounces	\$ 1.00



Synfleur Scientific Laboratories

Established 1889

Alois von Isakovics, Proprietor
Monticello, New York, U. S. A.



COPYRIGHT, 1912, BY ALOIS VON ISAKOVICS



Synfleur Quality

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Standard Perfume and Flavoring Materials



Aromol-I-Synfleur

Trade Mark REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

has identically the same medicinal, antiseptic and germicidal efficiency as Aromol-Synfleur (see previous page) but is marketed specially as to ODOR value. Aromol-Synfleur is THE material indicated wherever a pleasant flavor is desired in a preparation which should have the highest possible medicinal efficiency — Aromol-I-Synfleur is THE material wherever a pleasant ODOR is desired combined with the highest possible medicinal value. Absolutely harmless, free from even the slightest suggestion of a medicinal odor, Aromol-I-Synfleur quickly made a place for itself in every formula where antiseptic value is taken into consideration. It has made a new line of medicinally efficient toilet preparations possible. Science is progressive. The manufacturer that takes advantage of new discoveries is always in the front ranks.



Net prices:—

Pounds \$15.00

Trial Ounces \$ 1.15



Synfleur Scientific Laboratories

Established 1889

Alois von Isakovics, Proprietor
Monticello, New York, U. S. A.



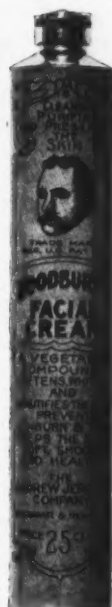
DECORATED TIN BOXES

Lithographed Containers,
in two or more colors,
plain or embossed, for
talcum and tooth powders,
face creams, medicinal
preparations, etc.

We stand alone in
quality and in business

Let us know your requirements and
we will submit samples and quotations

METAL PACKAGE CO.
32 MAIN STREET
BROOKLYN, N. Y.



COLLAPSIBLE TUBES

Plain, Decorated or
Embossed

SMALL DECORATED TIN BOXES

SMALL ALUMINUM BOXES

SCREW CAPS

Aluminum, Tin
Zinc or Brass

GEORGE K. DILLER

SALES AGENT, WHEELING STAMPING CO.
140 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK

SYNTHETICS

for perfumers and soap makers

Made by

E. DE HAËN
Seelze (Near Hannover) Germany

Specialties:

BUTYRIC ACID

Phenylacetic, Myristic, Propionic and Valerianic Acids;
Cinnamic ether, Methyl ethyl ketone, Formates, Buty-
rates, Polargomates, Triacetone, etc., etc.

Stearate of Zinc (finest)

LIENAU & CO., Uerdingen, Ger.

TERPINEOL



Chemically pure; bought
by largest users.

In tins and drums.

Write to Sole American
Agents

PFALTZ & BAUER

300 Pearl Street, New York

YOUR BUSINESS AIM

IS

Best Possible Odors
Lowest Possible Costs

FOR

Toilet Preparations
Perfume Extracts, Toilet
Waters, Etc.

This is attained by users of our Conc
Flower Oils; repeat orders follow, on

Beauty of Odor
And Lasting Quality
EQUALLED BY NO OTHER LINE.

You need our Quality, to insure success.

We ask only that you write for our New
Pricelists and state what odors you are in-
terested in, and for what purposes.

EVERGREEN CHEMICAL CO.

Established in 1898 171 Broadway, New York



SUPERIOR TALCUM CANS

Made with Fibre Bodies and
Metal Bottoms.

Dome-Shaped Perforated Tops of
Polished Nickeloid, Copperoid,
Brassoid; Gold Lacquered and Tin.

Samples and Quotations on Request

UNION PAPER COMPANY, (EST. 1876) 842 WASHINGTON ST.
NEW YORK

MAILING CASES FOR LIQUIDS

Round Fibre Cans

Combination Cans

(Fibre Bodies, Metal Tops and
Bottoms)

Mailing Tubes for Calendars, Etc.



ANALYSES

OF FOODS, SPICES, EXTRACTS, OILS,
DRUGS, LIQUORS, ETC., for the legal require-
ments by the official testing methods. Special an-
alyses, researches, reports, testimony and expert
advice. Manufacturing processes improved. Factory
testing. Scientific advertising data and written
articles. Interpretation of food laws and food
standards.

OFFICIAL TESTING LABORATORY

Testing for legal requirements by the
official testing methods

191 Franklin St., N. Y. City Tel. 3554 Franklin

R. O. BROOKS, B. Sc., Chemist and Microscopist
(Formerly State Chemist, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.)

ROBERT NEUMANN

MANUFACTURER OF

PAPER BOXES

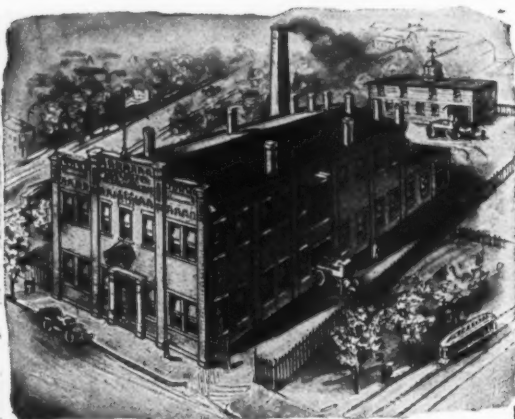
Perfume, Soap and Face Powder

GUMMED GOLD SEALS

Gold Metal Leaf Hot Stamping

Perfume Labels and Soap Wrappers
for years my specialty

1401-1407 Plum Street, Cincinnati, O.



Our Factory Building



Sprinkler Tops
Atomizer Tops
Powder Tops

and Cast White-Metal Specialties
of every description.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES

Eckelhofer Bros. :: IRVINGTON
NEW JERSEY

Dr. Mehrländer & Bergmann

HAMBURG, GERMANY

Distillers of

ESSENTIAL OILS

AND

ESSENCES

Specially well placed for Anethol, Oil of Coriander,
Fennel, Patchouly, Mustard gen. and art, Cinnamon
Ceylon, Almonds artificial, free from chlorine.

Try Our Latest Synthetics

OIL BERGAMOT ARTIFICIAL:

A perfect substitute for the natural oil.

OTTO OF ROSE ARTIFICIAL:

We earnestly request you to ask for
samples. It copies the genuine Otto
faithfully, and saves the enormous
waste of money in using natural Otto
of Rose.

ASK ABOUT PRICES

National and State Reference Manual of Pure Food and Drug Law

DUNN'S PURE FOOD *and* DRUG LEGAL MANUAL

Edited by

CHARLES WESLEY DUNN, A. M.

of the

NEW YORK BAR

All Federal, State and Territorial

General Food and Drug Laws	Turpentine Laws
Special Food Laws	Rules and Regulations
Special Drug Laws	Food Standards
Paint Laws	Food Inspection Decisions
Oil Laws	Decisions of the Courts
Minute and Comprehensive Index	

Uniformly Classified and Arranged

In this compilation the Editor has consulted with Dr. W. G. Bigelow, Assistant Chief, Chief of the Division of Foods, of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, who has read the preliminary manuscript relating to the federal law.

The Editor has had also the co-operation of the Food and Drug Officials of practically all the States, who have read the preliminary manuscript relating to the General laws of their respective States and by advice and suggestion have helped to make the Manual an accurate, comprehensive, and practical reference work. They highly commend the Manual for its arrangement and completeness, and its value to all interested in Pure Food and Drug Laws. The Editor is pleased to quote by permission, some of their opinions.

In Two Vols. Price, \$12.00

Opinions of Authorities

Chas. A. West, Chairman Legislative Committee,

The National Wholesale Druggists' Association, Boston, Mass.

"I have read carefully and with much pleasure the advance sheets of your manual on Food and Drug Laws, and hasten to congratulate you upon your work. It is certainly most comprehensive and cannot but be of great value to those to whom the subject is of interest. The work should be in the hands of every dealer in either Food or Drugs, and I shall take pleasure in recommending it at all times."

W. M. McCormick, President 1911-1912, Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, Baltimore, Md.

"I cannot speak too highly of the usefulness of such a work as your Manual purposes to be, and you will deserve the thanks not only of the legal profession who have to do with Pure Food and Drug Laws, but of every business man in the country.

"You have planned the work on broad and comprehensive lines, and have arranged it so that the law and rulings may be immediately seen and their meanings grasped.

"I do not see how any active business man engaged in either local or interstate commerce can afford to be without a copy of this Manual on his desk."

C. Mahlon Kline, Vice-President, Smith, Kline & French Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

"Mr. Chas. Wesley Dunn has called upon me and has explained the nature of the volume you are publishing, which is to be a manual of food and drug laws. He has also shown me the opinion of many State Officials.

"While I have not seen the publication, I am convinced that if the work is carried out conscientiously and efficiently, the manual will be one that no dealer in foods and drugs, doing an interstate business, can afford to be without.

"We sent in our order as soon as we read the announcement."

William C. Breed, of Breed, Abbott & Morgan, Counsel for the National Wholesale Grocers' Association, New York City.

"Your Pure Food and Drug Legal Manual seems to be most complete and should prove immensely valuable to all persons interested in such matters. One of the best features of such a compilation of National and State laws, with decisions, is to make clear the absolute necessity for uniformity in food legislation with the National Law as the model."

The United States Government has ordered 22 copies of Dunn's Pure Food and Drug Legal Manual for Official use.

For your Fine Perfumes use
WEBB'S C. P. COLOGNE SPIRITS

JAMES A. WEBB & SON

50 and 52 Stone Street

NEW YORK

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS

Allen & Sons, Ltd., Stafford.....	I	Magnus, Mabce & Reynard, Inc.....	XXI
American Stopper Co.....	Outside Back Cover and IX	Mason & Co., J. Judd.....	XXVIII
Arabol Mfg. Co.....	II	Maschmeijer, Jr., A.....	XX
Bagaroff & Fils, Ch.....	XXII	Mayer & Boutron.....	XXVI
Barrett & Co., M. L.....	XXIII	Mehrländer, Dr., & Bergmann.....	XXXVI
Batzouff & Fils.....	XX	Mero & Boyveau (A. Sittler, successor).....	XXX
Bernard-Escoffier Fils.....	Front Cover and XXII	Metal Package Co.....	XXXV
Bertrand Frères.....	IV	Morana, Compagnie.....	XII, XIII, XIV
Bomeisler, Carl.....	XXVII	Muhlethaler Co., The.....	XXI
Bontcheff & Kidoff.....	XXVII	Munter & Co., Philip.....	XXVII
Brass Goods Mfg. Co.....	Front Cover, Insert and X	Naef & Co., M.....	Inside Front Cover
Buedingen Box & Label Co.....	II	National Aniline & Chem. Co.....	XXXVI
Buedingen & Son, Wm.....	XVII, XVIII and XIX	National Equipment Co.....	XXXI
Burr, Edwin H.....	XXIV	Neuman, Robert.....	XXXVI
Bush & Co., Inc., W. J.....	XXXII	New England Collapsible Tube Co.....	VIII
Cailler & Co., Inc.....	XXXIII	Official Testing Laboratory.....	XXIX
Carr-Lowry Glass Co.....	XIV	Ozone-Vanillin Co.....	XXIX
Christoff, Christo.....	Inside Front Cover	Pappazoglou & Co., Botu.....	VIII
Consolidated Fruit Jar Co.....	XII	Paper Canister Co.....	XXXI
Court, Bruno.....	XXVI	Petteche & Co., V.....	XXXV
Cummings, W. L.....	XXXI	Pfaltz & Bauer.....	XXIX
Daly Bros. Co.....	Inside Front Cover	Polatsik, Wm.....	XXIX
Daniels, W. B.....	XXXII	Rhone, Societe Chimiques des Usines du.....	—
De Haën, E.....	XXXII	Rieger & Co., Paul.....	Front Cover, XXII
De Laval Separator Co.....	XXXVIII	Rockhill & Vietor.....	XVII, XVIII, XIX
Descollonges Frères.....	XXXV	Roure-Bertrand Fils.....	XXI
Diller, Geo. K.....	XVII	Sachsse & Co., E.....	XXI
Dupont, Justin.....	XXXVI	Schimmel & Co.....	I
Eckelhofner Bros.....	XXV	Schmid, Julius.....	XXXI
Economic Mach. Co.....	XXXV	Schmitz & Co., Dr.....	III
Elson & Brewer.....	XXVIII	Sittler, A.....	XXX
Evergreen Chem. Co.....	XXII	Spurway & Cie.....	XIV
"Flora," Fabrique de Produits Chimiques.....	XXVIII	Standard Specialty & Tube Co.....	XXV
Fox & Sons, H. C.....	XXV	Stotz, John T.....	XXV
Fritzsche Brothers.....	I	Stuart & Peterson Co., The.....	XXIX
Fritzsche & Co., Franz.....	XXI	Swindell Bros.....	XXVII
Gamse & Bro., H.....	XXX	Synfleur Scientific Laboratories.....	Insert
Gazan, Jos.....	XXXII	Thurston & Braidich.....	XXI
Givaudan, Leon.....	III	Tombarel Frères.....	XXIV, XXIX
Graves & Sons, C. H.....	XXVI	Union Paper Co.....	XXXVI
Gross, Geo. V.....	XX	Union Talc Co.....	XXXVII
Grossmith, T. H.....	XXVIII	Van Dyk & Co.....	VII
Heine & Co.....	XI	Verley, Dr. A.....	XIV
Henderson Litho. Co.....	XXII	Webb & Son, Jas. A.....	XXXVIII
Houchin-Aiken Co.....	VII	Wheeling Stamping Co.....	XXIX
Hugues Aimé.....	XXIV	Whitall Tatum Co.....	XX
Hymes Bros. Co.....	—	Whittaker, W. H.....	II
Imperial Metal Mfg. Co.....	IV	Wilson, Donald.....	XXI
Innis, Spieden & Co.....	XXV	Wirtz, A. H.....	VII
Jarden Litho. Co., The.....	VIII	Wright Chem. Co.....	II
Krause, Richard M.....	II	Zinasser & Co.....	VIII
Lautier Fils.....	III		
Lienau & Co.....	XXXV		
Lueders & Co., George.....	III		

The House of Hugues Aîné

A CENTURY is not a long time in human affairs; but in very few instances can be said that a business concern has been active for a hundred years. Yet this can be truly said of the House of Hugues Aîné, Grasse, France, for it was founded in 1817, so in five years it will be able to celebrate its centenary.

Jean Joseph Hugues was the founder of this well-known factory for the preparation of perfumers' raw materials, and he was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry Hugues, in 1830. After some thirty years he in turn was succeeded by his son, Jean-Joseph, who was notable for the introduction of steam in the manufacture of perfume products. Abreast of the latest discoveries, yet ever holding to that which had been proven good, the concern marched steadily forward, so that when in 1895 the business passed into the hands of another Jean Joseph Hugues and his brother-in-law, Antoine Ferrand, it was one of the most prosperous and progressive in all the Riviera.

Five generations of the family have thus helped to develop this great concern, giving the renewed power of youth in each generation, and adding to the fame of the products which bore its name.

It was in 1908 that Dr. Eugene Charabot, one of the most famous specialists in perfume materials in all Europe, entered this house as partner. He had earned his spurs as special expert for two of the largest concerns in the district, but now found himself ready to bring to bear his knowledge and practical experience upon the perfecting of the materials prepared by the House of Hugues Aîné. Dr. Charabot is a man of international reputation, being the author of a number of works upon essential oils and all subjects related to the manufacture of perfumes. He therefore brought to this well-established concern the best that modern research could give it, and as a result he has perfected some unique products, not to be found in any other perfume laboratory.

The House of Hugues Aîné has followed consistently the great policy of Conservatism and Progress. It "Holds fast to that which is good," and advances steadily. Just as it was the first in the world to utilize steam for the production of perfume materials, many years ago, so it has led in the adoption of the most scientific methods for the extraction of the odor from every natural source, whether it was the blossom, the root, the leaf, or the stem.

The House of Hugues Aîné specializes on a complete line of natural products. It does not make synthetics, or palter with them. It goes back to the great storehouse—Nature—and brings forth the purest, most typical, absolutely natural perfume bases for modern perfume making.

UNGERER & COMPANY

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

PHILADELPHIA

SAN FRANCISCO



(SEE PAGE IX)

AMERICAN STOPPER CO.

**VERONA & DWIGHT STREETS.
BROOKLYN, N.Y., U.S.A.**

Lithographed by the BUEIDINGEN BOX & LABEL CO.

BROWN & STATE STS ROCHESTER, N. Y.

200 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

